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FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, on Northern Sentiment.

Speech of Mr. Dan. Sickles in the House.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The deepest feeling characterized the debates in Congress to-day. Mr. CLAY's speech was listened to with profound attention, and his appeal to Northern Senators to realize and appreciate dangers which now threaten the Union, made an evident impression on that body. Senator WILSON persisted in ridiculing the Union movements at the North, and declared that Massachusetts would give fifty thousand majority for Republican doctrines, whatever might be the consequences to which they would lead.

Mr. SICKLES' speech in the House was clear, logical and conservative, and was attentively listened to by the members and crowded galleries. It was delivered in good taste and with decided effect. The Foreign Diplomatic Corps were present in full strength. Such has been the effect of the discussion that one distinguished foreigner inquired if the Union would be dissolved before or after the election of Speaker? There is not now the slightest prospect of organization, and members hardly deem it necessary to ballot. The President postponed sending in his Message, in consequence of failing to hear from Mexico, as was confidently anticipated. Nothing has yet been received from Mr. McLANE. It is believed the *Tennessee* has been detained by high winds.

The War Department was anticipating dispatches from Gen. SCOTT to-day, but nothing has arrived. He is expected here in person to-morrow.

Dispatches received at the French Legation speak of the probability of Count SARTIGES being accommodated with one of the vacant European Missions, while the present Minister at Bogota will be advanced to the Mission here.

The Third Auditor has nearly completed the Report on the Oregon War Debt. He will recommend a heavy deduction from the amount allowed by the Commissioners. This will be violently opposed by Senator LANE and Gov. STEVENS.

The Supreme Court is passing rapidly through the docket, and Chief Justice TANEY expresses hope of clearing it before the close of the term. Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented a petition from DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, and one hundred and three others, in favor of the passage of the Homestead bill, and opposing monopoly of the public lands.

Mr. MASON's resolution was then taken up.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said he wished to know where we stood. Let there be no concealment. Senators on the other side profess to respect the constitutional rights of the South, and declare they will preserve and maintain them. If that declaration is sincere, and the Republican Party will keep the pledge, there is no cause of complaint. But the South has good reason to distrust these professions, when the conduct of the Opposition Senators is so different. One Senator treats the whole matter with levity; which would be offensive if he did not always treat every subject in the same manner, and he will probably die like RABELAIS, with a jest upon his lips, and never wake to the responsibilities of life and death until he is called to judgment. Another ridicules the cowardice, weakness and impotence of the South, in suffering a handful of men to seize the armory at Harper's Ferry, in the face of fifteen hundred inhabitants. Another entertains us with newly-discovered opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and other fathers and framers of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution, disapproving of Slavery. Another endeavors to excite domestic dissension and discord within our own ranks at the South, by appealing to non-slaveholders to come to the support of the Republican Party, professing to vindicate their rights and rescue them from the curse of Slavery—thus striving to scatter dragon's teeth over the plains of the South in the hope that there will spring up armed men. Others would frighten us with fierce and brave words, threatening us with coercion to make us submit to their authority, no matter how oppressive and unconstitutional it might be. These are the evidences of fraternal affection, respect and regard for the South which you present to us. WENDELL PHILLIPS has said, speaking of JOHN BROWN's foray in Virginia, that it was the natural result of Anti-Slavery teaching, and that he for one expected it. He (CLAY) admired his courage and candor. It was the truth. Others had predicted the same things. He then quoted the remarks of prominent Republicans, showing that hostile feelings existed towards the South. Gov. CHASE had said he hated not only slaveholding but slaveholders, and his colleague here had said substantially the same thing.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.)—Does the Senator refer to me?

Mr. CLAY—Yes, Sir.

Mr. WADE—I would like to have him give my language, and specify the time and place.

Mr. CLAY—If the Senator was not misreported in a speech delivered in the State of Maine in 1855, he declared that the North and South hated each other as cordially as the English and Russians, who were then engaged in the Crimean war. Such a sentiment had been often avowed in different language by the Senator from New-York, (Mr. SEWARD.) The Republican Party in the North have opposed Slavery by non-action, in refusing to enforce the constitutional guarantees, and also by unfriendly legislation. For many years past negroes have been stolen, either by individuals or organized bands of predatory invaders, sometimes openly and shamelessly, and at other times secretly—yet the Northern States refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and endeavor to throw obstacles in the way of the owner who seeks to recover that species of property. Who among the Republican Senators would rise and say he condemned such a course of policy? He (CLAY) paused for a reply. None being given, he proceeded to say that the silence of Senators showed that they all would encourage these depredations upon Slavery by non-action. All admit that their Legislatures are right in endeavoring to destroy Slavery as far as they care to do it. Not content with non-action, they have actually gone so far as to adopt unfriendly legislation in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) stated that the Constitution of the United States, properly construed, gives to Congress no power to pass a fugitive slave law. It simply inhibits the States from discharging the fugitive from service, who may be held by the laws of the State from which he escapes.

Mr. CLAY would enter into no constitutional argument respecting the Fugitive Slave law of 1855 or 1793. But the Wisconsin Legislature has never passed any act for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Will the Senator say here that he would advise his Legislature, in the absence of Congressional legislation on the subject, to pass a law for the punishment of stealing our negroes, and provide for their rendition?

Mr. DOOLITTLE made no answer.

Mr. CLAY proceeded. You violate the Fugitive Slave law because you do not regard it as constitutional, and yet you will pass no act for the purpose of securing us our rights, solemnly guaranteed to us by our fathers and yours. He argued that Republican principles, rightly carried out, would lead them to seek the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. He alluded to the refusal of that party to vote for the Amistad claim. They seek to degrade the South, and then menace Southerners with the halter and hangman if they dare to refuse to submit to this degradation. He knew those who were foremost to threaten were generally hindmost to execute. He would indulge in no menace, nor would he make any prediction or promise for his own State—but if she be faithful to the principles she has professed—if she be true to her own interests and honor, and do not prove recreant to all that state pride and political integrity demand of her, she will never submit to the domination of the Republicans. He hoped that the South, being now forewarned of the purposes of the Republicans, would prove in the hour of trial to be forearmed.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) thought sentiments had been uttered by Republican Senators which were calculated to arouse the indignation of the South and disturb the Union. They had said that in the event of the election of the Republican candidate for President, if there is any resistance, they will hang those who resist. Now, who are they going to hang? One of the Senators very plainly said that they intended to hang the Governors of States. How were they going to get at them? By invasion?—for was not this threat an indication that they intended to invade the Southern States? Such threats should not be indulged in the Senate if gentlemen wished to preserve the Confederacy. It is a species of degradation to Senators representing Slaveholding States to use such threats in the event of their resisting, or any part of their population resisting, the inauguration of a Republican President; and it afforded ground for the Southern States to prepare themselves for defence against the execution of the threats, and for a separation from the North. It is inviting a dissolution of the Union. It will result in that if this sort of remark be indulged here or elsewhere. There is another reason why the Southern States should prepare for a dissolution of the Union. Look at the recent elections in the non-Slaveholding States. The Republican party has triumphed in almost every State on the Atlantic borders, but not on the Pacific, in the recent elections. Notwithstanding these Union meetings, which are very creditable to those engaged in getting them up, I can see no change in public sentiment or the Republican majorities in those States where these meetings are held. I noticed in the newspapers to-day, that in the City of Boston, where a short time ago a great Union meeting was held, the Republicans succeeded in electing their Mayor by a large majority. The South should be forewarned by these elections to prepare for the result, for, as the Senator from Alabama has said, there are a number of Southern States pledged to resist any aggressions upon their rights, such as the election of a Republican President, who will be dishonored and disgraced if they do not carry out their expressed intentions. Now, Mr. President, I undertake to say that the Southern States must prepare, in the face of the facts presented by the Senator from Alabama, because the Republican organization looks to the conquest of the South. It is a sectional Party. Where are there any Republicans in the fifteen Southern States of this Confederacy? If there are any it is only in certain localities, and even there it is dangerous for them to avow their sentiments, because the people of those fifteen States believe the utterance of such sentiments to be treason; therefore I consider it as the inevitable result of the principles avowed by the Republican Party that the South should prepare for resistance in the event of the election of a Republican President. How could he carry on the Government in any Southern State? Where would he get the Federal officers, the collectors, the postmasters, the district-attorneys and the marshals? I believe that, in a large majority of the slaveholding States, any men who would accept a commission from a Republican President would be looked upon as public enemies, and could not execute the duties imposed upon them. In my judgment, it is impossible for a Republican President to administer this Government over a slaveholding State. Mr. GWIN further stated that while his love for the Union was unchanged, and that it was his earnest wish that it might be preserved forever, still, in the event of a separation, California would be found with the South. He appealed to the Republicans to give give up their opposition, for if it was founded on Kansas affairs they had defeated the South in their attempt, if any such had ever been made, to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave State, and had triumphed in the certainty that Kansas, when admitted into the Union, would probably be the strongest Slave State in it.

Mr. HALE—In my humble judgment, the position of affairs, represented this morning, present a more distinct line than has ever before been presented. I desire to speak plainly, when I say that if the position assumed by the gentleman from California be true, that we have been laboring under a delusion, an utter delusion. We are not an Union of States, but subject Provinces Our people do not choose a President. You, the representatives of fifteen States, according to the remarks made this morning, and proclaim to a majority of the people of this Union, that if they dare to exercise their prerogative, and choose a President representing the views which they entertain, and the supposition pre-supposes they are the views of a majority of the people of these States, or else a President representing them could not be elected, that you will not submit to the will of that majority, and will separate from the Union. You thus declare that the Presidential election is an idle mockery, a delusion, a deception. It is no choice of the people. You people of the non-slaving States, you are not a part of the sovereign power of Confederacy. You occupy to us, the South, the position that the old French Parliament did to the monarch. He made the decrees, and it was the prerogative of the Parliament to register them. That was all. They called that Parliament the government of law. The Senator from California speaks to us as if we had been appealed to. I do not consider it so. I consider it as a declaration of facts, which, if they exist, ought to be known, and cannot be known too soon. If this is to be the remedy, that a majority of the people of the United States shall surrender their convictions and forbear in the exercise of the highest functions with which God has endowed a freeman, I am glad to hear it. He must forbear to let his ballot speak the sentiments of his understanding or his heart henceforth. He must stifle everything that is manly in him, if, by chance, God has planted anything of that sort in him. He must go to the polls next Fall, and go through the idle ceremony of voting, for the result is already a foregone conclusion, and if your decrees are not registered the Union is dissolved. Sir, it is dissolved now, if that is the case. We are not here as Sovereign States, or as States having any political rights. We are here, Sir, simply to register,—no, Sir, not that, but our people are to come together in the Fall of 1860, and register the solemn decrees that shall be made for them by the fifteen Slaveholding States of this Union. If this is to be the case, I am glad to know it. It has not been proclaimed too soon. But I want to put this a little more in detail for the benefit of the Senator from California. He says that if there is an aggression on Southern rights they will dissolve the Union, and he goes on to say that if the majority of these United States exercise their rights by electing a man to represent their views, the same result will follow. It is an infringement, it seems, of Southern rights for a majority of the people of the United States to carry out their sentiments by electing a President representing their views, and a violation of those rights to refuse to be dictated to by the South. I am not here to speak for the non-slaveholding States. They are represented by more able men than myself. I am the representative here of one of the smallest States of the Union. But I will say for that State, that I believe my people are ready, if this is the issue to which we have come, to meet the emergency. I do not think that an appeal of that sort to them, will be very likely to induce a different course from that hitherto pursued. It seems that a fiction—a pleasant political fiction—has been indulged in by some writers, in speaking of us as a confederacy of equal States. How idle the idea of any equality, when we are told before exercising a right guaranteed by the Constitution, that, if by the exercise of it, and under the forms and by the mode prescribed by the Constitution, we succeed in electing a representative of our views as President, that then the Government is at an end. So be it! This was not a new threat; it had been made before the recent elections in the Free States, and Senators representing Southern States could learn by examining the returns, how many of the Northern people were frightened by it.

Mr. GWIN replied, alluding to circumstances attending the admission of California. All he wished to say was that there was danger in the present course, and was it not best to pause before parties got so much excited against each other that it will be impossible to effect a reconciliation?

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he thought there was some mistake about Mr. CHASE's having said he hated slaveholders. He had known Mr. CHASE long and well, and he was the last man to use such language. For himself, he repudiated the charge that the Republicans of Massachusetts hate slaveholders. Yet what are we to think of the feelings of the South towards the North, when advertisements appear in Richmond papers offering rewards for the heads of Republican members of Congress? These declarations that the Union is to be dissolved if the people of this country choose to elect a Republican President are received in the Free States as they should be received—with the strongest condemnation. Such declarations here and in the House of Representatives, have aroused not a poor, miserable, cowardly spirit of servility, but a manly spirit in men determined to exercise their own constitutional rights and express their opinions publicly and at the ballot-box. Union-saving meetings are of no earthly significance. He had nothing to say against those political eunuchs who gather around such meetings, but those meetings did not weigh a feather's weight in Massachusetts. Boston had gone for the Republicans at the recent election, and the Union-saving meeting held there was enough to produce such a result. Notwithstanding these threats on the floor of the Senate, the people of Massachusetts would give 50,000 majority for whoever shall be nominated as the Republican candidate for President.

Mr. CLAY said he had spoken with calmness, and his assertions were fully sustained by proof. He could go further than he had done to show the aversion and dislike, if hatred were regarded as too strong a word, for Slaveholders as well as Slaveholding. He would quote from the speech of Mr. SEWARD, whose talents and ability give him undisputed claim to be the Republican leader, in which he said "The world without sympathize with the servile foe." That showed that in the case of servile insurrection, Mr. SEWARD sympathized with negroes against their masters.

Mr. WADE then obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The question being on the motion of Mr. HICKMAN to amend Friday's journal by inserting that he had offered a plurality resolution, Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) observed that he would not trespass on the House did he not deem it his imperative duty to protest against much which has been said on this floor in the course of discussion as to the sentiment of the North. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HICKMAN) avowed that the irrepressible conflict is not in the future, but is a fact, and is here. Mr. SICKLES said the Northern sentiment is otherwise. There are in the North millions of hearts devoted, not only to the Union, but to the Constitution on which it rests, and they would never relinquish their allegiance to it, or be unmindful of the duty of performing the obligations with which that allegiance is inseparably connected, and without which their love for the Constitution and the Union would be hypocrisy and a delusion. He said Mr. HICKMAN's view of Northern sentiment is as unfounded as the charge he makes in the name of the North, and as the reasons for this feeling are unjustifiable.

In the course of reply to Mr. HICKMAN's charge, that the South has violated all covenants compacts and compromises, he referred to the history of the adoption of the Constitution, and to kindred subjects, to show that there had been no violation of good faith by the South. He desired an antidote to go forth with the poison. The gentleman from Pennsylvania could not sustain himself in his first charge—that the clause in the Constitution abolishing the Slave-trade was a concession to freedom on the part of the South, when he (SICKLES) had proved that the clause, as originally reported by eleven States, was enlarged and sustained on motion of gentlemen from the North. There was no instance where the Southern Courts had failed to take cognizance of or punish those engaged in the Slave-trade. Expeditions with this view were fitted out with vessels sometimes expressly built for this purpose, and the proceeds of the traffic distributed in the North and East, and in all probability at the South. The late District-Attorney of New-York, Mr. McKEON, gave t as his opinion that more expeditions were fitted out and sustained by Northern capital than from any other part of the Union. As to the charge that the South had broken the Missouri Compromise, he argued that t could not be called a compromise. It was an experiment, and had ceased to have vitality in a quarter where alone it could be maintained. When the violent and excited feeling produced by the repeal o the Missouri restrictions shall have ceased the North will, as heretofore, regard the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill as congenial to their convictions, on which the best hopes of the patriot can rest, and entirely fair to all persons in the confederacy. He maintained that there had been no violation of the Compromises of 1850 and 1854. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said the great question to be presented in the next Presidential election was, shall Slavery be allowed to go into the Territories? The gentleman had not shown any reason or justification for that issue, in view of such a contingency in our affairs as existed two or three years ago, with reference to Kansas. We were to understand it was to be brought forward as an abstract, not an existing question. But the North does not desire to enter the Presidential election on any such question. When the people of the North witness the inevitable result of the doctrines of the "irrepressible conflict," in the acts of fanatics and traitors invading peaceful homes and firesides, and creating alarm and death—when they find such are the consequences of giving an ascendancy to a sectional party, they will sweep it out of existence as summarily as they would drive away an enemy from their own door. He considered we were in the presence of the most serious danger that ever menaced the Confederacy, and therefore as a faithful sentinel it was his duty to admonish the North. He believed that with a full knowledge of the facts they would give a patriotic response. He alluded to the few demonstrations made in New-York to sympathise with the doctrines professed and practiced by JOHN BROWN, and denied that the religious sentiment of the people tolerated or countenanced them. He did not believe there were any communities in the North which would permit assemblages within their borders with the view to proclaim their purposes to carry invasion and death to the firesides of any portion of this country. As a citizen of New-York he would say that State would be faithful to its past history, faithful to the period of 1800, when it gave its deciding vote to JEFFERSON for President, and when it laid the foundations, deep as the mountains, of the Democratic Party.

[At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. SICKLES was applauded.]

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—Mr. Clerk, I will trespass on the House but for a few minutes, as indisposition prevents me from entering into discussions as fully as I would have desired. But, Sir, from the appearance of an article in the *Constitution* the other day, the organ of the Administration, it is due to myself that I should speak on this occasion. That article has been alluded to by two of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor, and permit me to say that so far as they are concerned they have rebuked that most insolent attack. I should not have noticed it now, or do I do it now on the ground that it is necessary that I should stand here in defence of my character as a man of integrity and political consistency. I simply notice it for the purpose of calling the attention of Democrats on the floor, and asking whether that paper is their organ or only the organ of Mr. BUCHANAN. Appeals are made here—strong and powerful appeals, to our Democratic sympathies and our Democratic principles. We are asked to rally to the support of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BOCOCK, for whom, personally, I have the highest regard; but how can I, under a charge of bribery made by Mr. BUCHANAN's organ, affiliate or associate with you, and assist in the election of Mr. BOCOCK? Why, Sir, it is a disgrace that I would never survive. They ask me to unite with them in the election of a man who stands now the Administration candidate for Speaker, while that Administration has denounced me as a man ready to sell out, as it has charged Mr. HASKIN and Mr. HICKMAN with having already been purchased with a Republican shilling. Mr. BUCHANAN, his Administration, and the whole country, know that I am incapable of being purchased, or of being swerved one iota from those principles which I hold most dear and sacred, and which I believe to be most intimately connected with the best interests of the country. During the Lecompton controversy I was approached in such a manner as shows corruption on the part of the Administration. If I had only given my support to the Lecompton policy, I was assured that I could secure a foreign appointment for one most near and dear to me. A leading member of the House at that time came to me, whispering in my ear: "Sir, it is all settled in the Cabinet." What is settled?" "Why, that one who is nearest to you by the dearest ties of blood, is to receive the appointment." My reply was: "Send word to the Administration to make the appointment, and I intend to resist it to the last in its infamous attempt to force a Constitution on the people of Kansas, against their will." I did resist it, and because I resisted it I was charged with being a Black Republican, an Abolitionist, and no Democrat. The paper which is now attacking us attacked us then. I do not ask the opinion of that paper or of the Administration in regard to my Democracy—my Democracy was pronounced upon by my constituents. In the last Congressional canvass I took this very paper, then the *Union*, and read portions of it to my constituents, in which I was called a traitor and a renegade, and no Democrat, and I put it before my people. What was their response? JAMES BUCHANAN does not know what a Democrat is. You are a Democrat and always have been from your boyhood, and all the power of Mr. BUCHANAN and his Administration shall be infectual to prevent your being returned to Congress. I am here this day as a Democrat, and I should like to see the man that dare say that I am not one by any record I have made in all my life. This Administration has attempted to read out a far greater man than I am, or any of the eight Anti-Lecompton Democrats; it has tried its hand upon a man of greater intellectual power, of greater fidelity to principles, who is true to the Constitution and the Union,—and that man is STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. Has he been read out of the party? I think not. I maintain that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his insane attempt to read out him and those who stand with him, has actually read himself out of the Democratic Party, and does not stand on the Cincinnati Platform, or Kansas-Nebraska Act, as construed by him in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, when he declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should declare for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

Mr. McRAE, of Mississippi, (Dem.)—The gentleman from New-Jersey, Mr. ADRAIN, has said that he belonged to the Democratic Party and maintained its principles. I desire to ask him whether he will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention if the National Democracy there adopt the Cincinnati Platform?

Mr. ADRIAN—I will answer by stating that if the Charleston Convention readopt the Cincinnati platform, and put upon that platform a man who has construed it as Mr. BUCHANAN construed it in his letter accepting the nomination, I will support the nominee of that Convention, and if such a candidate, who is known to occupy this position by my constituents, is not nominated, neither my constituents or myself will support the nominee. Now, I will ask the gentleman a question, for I think We ought to understand one another. If Judge DOUGLAS is nominated at Charleston, upon the construction which he has placed upon the Cincinnati platform, will you support him for the Presidency?

Mr McRAE—I am, Mr. CLERK, a fair man—known to be such at home—and known to be such by all who have had an opportunity to judge what I am, from any expression of opinion I have ever given. When the gentleman answers my question fairly, I will answer his. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRIAN—I have answered his question, and I put a direct question to him. He has told the House he is a fair man; let him demonstrate his fairness by answering the question directly, whether he will support Judge DOUGLAS or not.

Mr. McRAE—When the gentleman answers my question fairly, I will answer his. [Great laughter.] He says that he will not support the nominee of the Charleston Convention upon the Cincinnati Platform unless his particular construction is placed upon it.

Mr. ADRAIN—I say that the man who stands upon that platform must be one who construes it in the way I construe it, and in the way Mr. BUCHANAN construed it in 1856, because I do not want to be cheated. I want to know whether the nominee of the Convention places the Southern construction upon the Cincinnati Xlalform, or the construction which we all placed on it in 1856.

Mr. McRAE. As the gentleman has absolutely refused to answer my question, and has said he will not support the Charleston nominee without construction being placed upon the platform, such as conforms to his own idea. I put it to sense of the House whether he can ask me to answer him. [Laughter.]

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) will vote for no man who is put naked upon the Cincinnati Platform, and I will state the reason briefly. The North insist that the proper construction of that Platform is that the people of a territory, while in a territorial condition, have a right to exclude Slavery by Legislature enactment, if they desire to do so. The South construe it that they shall only exclude when they come to form a State Constitution. The issue is there joined between the North and the South as to the proper interpretation of that Platform, and I say that I, as a Democrat, will not go for any man, even Judge DOUGLAS himself, but upon the Cincinnati Platform without explanation. Now, I wish to know the gentleman's views upon this point.

Mr. McRAE—I have this answer to make to the gentleman, in reference to the position which he now occupies; yesterday he announced his determination not to coöperate further with the Democratic Party.

Mr. HICKMAN—I did not say anything of the kind. What I did say the gentleman will find in the *Globe*, for I have made no alteration of my remarks since I delivered them. I only stated what my intention was under certain circumstances.

Mr. McRAE—Did not the gentleman express himself as willing to coöperate with the Opposition sentiment in the election of a Speaker.

Mr. HICKMAN—I declare myself ready to unite with any party I know of in the country, or against the Administration Party, for I consider that the most obnoxious sentiment in the country. [Great applause.]

Mr. McRAE—Mr. Clerk I cannot get a fair answer out of any of them. [Shouts of laughter.] The House will see that if the gentleman will coöperate with any party in opposition to the Administration, that inference is legitimate, that he means to coöperate with the Republican Party. Does not everybody see it, and does not the gentleman know it?

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (Am.) inquired whether, if thirty-five or forty votes could be polled for Mr. GILMER, the Democrats would join their forces for his support? He said Southern members could have no objection to Mr. GILMER, who holds a hundred slaves.

Mr. McRAE asked whether it was fair that eighty-eight or ninety men should go over to twenty-three. Had it been shown that Mr. GILMER could not get thirty votes? Why did not the gentleman unite his twenty-three with the Democrats, putting the responsibility of the result upon the Anti-Lecomptonites?

Mr. ETHERIDGE said they could not test the fact when it could be shown that Mr. BOCOCK can receive ninety-three votes. It would then be no difficult task to show how he could be elected. Some of the Democrats, however, refused to vote for Mr. BOCOCK, and ignored his Democracy.

Mr. BRABSON, of Tennessee, (Amer.,) said he could not vote for a Republican, nor could he vote for a man who indorsed the position of Mr. DOUGLAS, as the latter's doctrines are wholly subversive of Southern rights. He wished to ask Mr. BOCOCK whether he indorsed the views of Messrs. DOUGLAS, STEWART and PUGH, that a Territory can exclude Slavery therefrom by unfriendly legislation? He would never support any man holding such opinions.

Mr. McRAE replied that Mr. BOCOCK had not possession of the floor, and could not get it to answer, [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, said he would never vote for any person for Speaker who was not hostile to legislation by Congress for the protection of slave property in the Territories, who was not thoroughly inimical to the abrogation of the laws against the Slave-trade; and he must also not be a man who would deem the election of a Republican sufficient cause to attempt a dissolution of the Union. He would not say that Mr. BOCOCK did not stand on this platform.

Mr. McRAE replied that the Democratic Party did not make the reopening Slave-trade question.

Mr. CLARK was glad to hear that.

Mr. McRAE said that, so far as he was individually concerned, he was in favor of it, and would at a future time give his reasons. Such, however, was not the position of the Democratic Party in Mississippi or any Southern State.

Mr. CLARK, in further explaining his position, said he would support DOUGLAS much sooner without than with a platform.

Mr. McRAE—Would you support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on the Cincinnati Platform?

Mr. CLARK replied he would support DOUGLAS.

Mr. McRAE resumed his remarks, causing much good humor. He was frequently interrupted by gentlemen who wished either to define their positions or obtain political light.

Without concluding, Mr. McRAE gave way for a motion to adjourn, which prevailed.

Adjourned.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gathering of the Hards at Albany.

MEETING OF THE MOZART HALL STATE COMMITTEE—PREPARATION FOR CHOOSING DELEGATION TO CHARLESTON—ANTI-TAMMANY RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The State Committee of the Wood or Mozart Hall section of the Democracy met at Congress Hall to-day.

All the members of the Committee were present except Mr. EDDY, of Niagara, and Mayor WOOD, of New-York. The latter did not attend in consequence of his recent mournful domestic affliction.

Hon. JOHN A. GREENE, of Syracuse, moved that Mr. CRAMER be Chairman.

Mr. CRAMER peremptorily declined, when Mr. GREENE took the Chair.

Mr. BENJAMIN F. RAE moved to exclude reporters, on the ground that the proceedings of the Committee were of an executive character, and that it was not desirable to make them public.

Gen. ORVILLE CLARK, and others, opposed the motion, and the proceedings were conducted with open doors.

About fifty persons were in attendance, among them Hon. D. M. CHAUNCEY and others who had been invited by letter to attend.

Hon. B. F. RAE suggested the appointment of a Committee of three to report whether it was advisable to adjourn to meet in New-York.

Mr. McMAHON, of Albany, made a speech attacking those who had opposed Mr. WOOD in the recent Mayoralty election in New-York, denouncing DEAN RICHMOND and PETER CAGGER for the influence they exercised in relation to Federal appointments in New-York, and generally condemning the appointments made by Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Committee then took a recess till the afternoon.

On reassembling they appointed Committees of five from each Congressional District to call primary meetings and Conventions to elect Delegates to the National Convention before the 1st of January next.

Mr. McMAHON offered a series of resolutions denouncing Collector SCHELL, Postmaster FOWLER, Surveyor HART and Marshal RYNDERS for their course in the recent Municipal Election in New-York City.

The resolutions were laid over for a future meeting by a vote of 4 to 3, the rest of the Committee having previously left.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

Still Later from Mexico.

THE REPORTED REVERSES OF THE LIBERALS CONFIRMED—CHANGE IN THE JUAREZ CABINET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived this evening from Vera Cruz, 8th inst.

Minister McLANE was on board the *Brooklyn*.

Señor FUENTES had left the Juarez Cabinet, and OCAMPO resumes the portfolio of Foreign Relations.

MIRAMON was at Guadalajara with MARQUEZ.

DEGOLLADO had evacuated San Luis Potosi, which was occupied by Gen. WOLL.

Gen. COBOS was in possession of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, and had seized a large quantity of arms.

The Tehauntepec Company's steamer *Suchil* had been lost at Alvarado.

Later from Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived, from Havana and Key West 10th inst. Gen. CONCHA was to leave Cuba on the 13th, and a magnificent ovation was anticipated.

The Havana Sugar market was quiet for want of stock, but there was a better feeling in the market, and 9½ reals were asked for No. 12. Molasses in but little inquiry, and prices weak. Stock of Sugars, 33,500 boxes. Freights dull, and vessels leaving for Gulf ports. Exchange on London, 16@16½ ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, 4@4½ ℔ cent. premium.

The Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Freight trains commenced crossing the Victoria Bridge yesterday, and passenger trains will begin to cross regularly next Monday.

The weather continues cold and clear. Thermometer 10° below zero. Wind W. There is a good deal of ice in the river, and the ferry-boats have stopped running.

Fire in Newark.

FACTORY OF ENAMELED CLOTH DESTROYED.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The enameled cloth factory of WM. McMURTRY, late HALSEY & ROBLES, in this city, was set on fire this morning and partially destroyed. Loss $5,000; insured for $3,500, principally in New-York Companies.

The Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Messrs. JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON today obtained full possession of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for the benefit of the Bondholders.

Municipal Election in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 13.

EDWARD W. HARRINGTON, Citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,335 votes, against 1,303 for B. P. CILLEY, Republican.

Massachusetts Municipal Elections.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

THEODORE OTIS, Republican, was elected Mayor of Roxbury yesterday by 247 plurality.

In Charlestown JAMES DANA, Citizens' candidate, was chosen Mayor by 256 plurality.

Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 13—1 30 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Nova Scotian*, now due, with Liverpool dates of the 30th ult., and Queenstown of the 1st inst.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

OBITUARY.

The death of Hon. DANIEL O. MORTON, at Cleveland, O., was made the occasion of paying a high tribute to his character and abilities, personal and professional, by the Bar of that City. At a meeting of the members, the following resolution was ordered to be entered on the records of the Court:

Resolved, That the mournful intelligence of the death of Hon. DANIEL O. MERTON causes in them the profoundest sorrow; that they consider his death a great public loss; that his many social and generous virtues—his high sense of honor—his unswerving integrity and his great learning as a lawyer—the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged many of the most important official duties for his fellow-citizens are and must continue to be remembered with the liveliest sensibility of regard for the deceased.

Rev. Dr. McCALLA, a Presbyterian minister of talent and influence, died recently in Rodney, Miss. Dr McCalla was formerly well known in Philadelphia was connected for a short time with the Presbyterian Church of Jackson, Miss., and had been a chaplain in the United States army, under Gen. Jackson, and was one of the most decided, zealous ministers of his order.

Hon. Jerome B. Kimball, Attorney-General of Rhode Island, died in Providence on Saturday, the 10th inst., of typhoid fever. He graduated at Harvard College in 1852.

J. Howard Sleeper, eldest son of Capt. John S. Sleeper, of Roxbury, Mass., died at Honolulu, S. I., Oct. 25. Mr. Sleeper was one of the editors of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*.

THE BOSTON CRIM. CON. CASE.—We understand that H. F. DURANT, Esq., and H. C. HUTCHINS, Esq., the eminent counsel who so ably conducted the recent case of WM. A. COCHRANE *vs.* GEO. L. PERRY, in the Supreme Court, have in the most handsome manner declined to accept any remuneration for their valuable services; thus affording Mr. COCHRANE the satisfaction of donating the whole amount of damages received by him, viz.: $3,000, to the "New-England Female Moral Reform Society."—*Boston Traveller.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report of the Wisconsin State Superintendent of Schools contains the following statistics: There are 3,538 school districts, 118 districts which have not reported, 1,611 parts of districts, 78 parts of districts which have not reported, and 667 schoolhouses in joint districts. The average number of months that schools have been taught is five and a half; the whole number of children under four years of age who have attended school is 1,066, and of children over 10 years of age, 2,914.

An unfortunate youth in Quincy, Mass., aged about 14 years, who bears the name of John Brown, was lately tried by his companions for treason and sentenced to be hung. He was placed upon a barrel, and a rope, suspended from the limb of a tree, was passed under his arms. At the appointed time the barrel was kicked from under him, and the rope slipped and caught him by the neck. Had not a woman rushed out and cut the rope with a carving knife the boy would doubtless have met with as tragical an end as his prototype, with far less of notoriety.

A novel foot-race came off in Warren County, Penn., on the 30th ult. One, Tiffany by name, ran from Sugar Grove to Jamestown, a distance of ten miles, on a wager of $40. By the conditions of the race, Tiffany was allowed to rest 20 seconds on the road to Jamestown, 30 seconds at the terminus, and 20 seconds on the road back. There was no test as to time; the question being whether he could run 20 miles with a rest of only about two minutes. The feat was performed in three hours and forty minutes, and fatigued Tiffany very little.

At Pittsburgh, Dec. 7, Robert F. Kitts, of Cincinnati, committed suicide at the Mansion House, by shooting himself. He arrived at the hotel on Tuesday, and was joined by a young English woman. One of the proprietors, observing that he was much of the time in her room through the day, told him he must go to his own room. Shortly before 8 o'clock he went to her room, took his cane and went out, and almost immediately went to the third story and shot himself.

M. Borniche, jun., of Chantilly, has just submitted to the Emperor Napoleon several systems for applying the breech-loading principle to ordinance. General of Division Lebœuf, commanding the artillery of the Guard, and Artillery-Commandant Brady, ordinance officer to his Majesty, and an Irishman by birth, it is said, have been charged with the examination of the invention, and Col. Fasé, professor of artillery, has been appointed to report thereon to the Emperor.

At the beginning of this month the Israelite banker Padovini, of Boulogne, who was mainly instrumental in denouncing to Europe the Mortara outrage, and hence violently obnoxious to the fanatics, was the victim of their revenge, and at the same time of their cupidity. Seven ruffians, masked, watched his counting-house until he was alone, and with fire-arms held him at bay while they robbed the desk of some thousands of dollars, with which they got safe over the frontier.

Rev. Dr. Chickering and Rev. Dr. Moore, of Portland, Maine, recently exchanged pulpits. When the latter was about half through with his discourse, at the High-street Church, he suddenly stopped, and remarked that the sermon had cost him a great deal of labor; but as it seemed not to interest the audience, and as many of them were asleep, he would proceed with it no longer. He then closed the meeting with a prayer and benediction.

The students of the Medical College connected with Harvard University partook of a supper at the Revere House, Dec. 9, by invitation of the Faculty. They assembled there at 8 o'clock, and spent a couple of hours very pleasantly among themselves and in the society of the Professors. The number of students in the Medical School connected with Harvard University is now 185, and much larger than at any former period.

A Marseilles journal says: "It is gratifying to have to state that business is being actively resumed in this port. The expedition to China has had the effect of dissipating all fears, even those of the greatest pessimists, that the relations of France with England will not for at least two years remain on a friendly footing. Thanks to this common expedition, merchant vessels are being fitted out for all parts."

The colossal statute of the late Mendelssohn Bartholdy, modeled by Mr. Bacon, was, on the 22d, cast in bronze at the works of Messrs. Robinson & Cottam, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, in the presence of many of the late composer's most eminent admirers, and a large body of ladies, among whom was the relict of the revered and lamented Sir J. Franklin.

The State of Mississippi has not yet organized a regular system of popular education at public expense, but the idea is becoming more and more popular, so that the optional adoption of the public school system is spreading in the more populous counties. A bill is now before the Legislature to create the office of State Superintendent of Public Schools, with a salary of $2,500.

A public meeting was held in Denton, Md., at which it was resolved that colored persons should not be allowed to carry arms, and that they should hold no meetings without the presence of some respectable white persons, and then not later than 9 P. M. A large number of firearms were taken from free colored persons.

An important libel suit, involving questions of medical ethics, is now on trial before the United States District Court at Providence, R. I. The parties are Dr. Barrows, of that city, and Dr. Carpenter, of Attleboro'. Many of the leading physicians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island were summoned as witnesses.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received $1,200 from some conscience-stricken party, who states that he defrauded the Government of that sum, and "desires to restore it that he may be happy." The Secretary acknowledges receipt, though the columns of the *Constitution*.

The following may be seen on a gravestone in Derwen (Denbighshire) churchyard:—"Husband died aged 103; wife died aged 98; their son died aged 97; their daughter aged 107; their grandson aged 98. Total, 497; average, 99⅖."

An Act for the further protection of married women is before the General Assembly of Missouri. It provides that all property bequeathed to the woman after marriage, or of which she becomes in any way possessed, shall remain hers, independent of her husband's control.

Samuel S. Rich, of Wellfleet, has been convicted of murdering his father-in-law. His wife had returned to reside at home, when Rich, who had been desired not to be too frequent in his visits there, shot his wife's father, at night, through the sitting-room window. His penalty is imprisonment for life.

Mr. South, of Iredell, N. C., while cleaning his gun, pointed it at Miss Hamby, not knowing it to be loaded. The piece exploded and the young lady received the entire charge. She died from her wounds in a few hours.

Eugene DeMarbals, whose performances in Memphis have already been noted, has returned to Cincinnati, and has been arrested there for swindling an aged Hoosier out of $250 by the ball game.

A bank note received at the office of the Charleston *Courier* had the following indorsement: "The last five of a fortune of $30,000. All gone now, and I am a bankrupt."

Gov. Brown, of Geogia, has signed the bill for the recharter of the Planters' Bank, making that institution an exception to his general rule concerning Bank Charters.

The army officers at Forts Laramie and Kearney have recommended the removal of the United States military dépôt from Nebraska City to Omaha.

The dépôt of the Hamilton and Eaton Railroad Company, at Eaton, Ohio, was burned on the 4th inst. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

Andrew Aldridge and Francis Tormey, of Baltimore, were about to settle a dispute by a duel when the police appeared and stopped the proceeding Both of the belligerents were taken before a Justice who held them in bonds of $1,000 to keep the peace.

While the express train from London to Exeter was going at the rate of 60 miles an hour, a sailor who had his cap blown off, instantly sprang out after it. He turned up shortly afterwards with only his arm broken.

The statistics of the oyster-inspector of Virginia show that about twenty millions bushels of the bivalves were taken from the Virginia waters the past year.

A student at the University of Eisleben, Germany, has been sentenced to ten years to the House of Correction, for attempting to stab the principal. A public rebuke he had received was the provoking cause.

The Charlestown *Courier* states that the enlargement and extension of the line of side-wheel steamships between New-York and Charlestown have been abandoned.

The Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa has just received the magnificent donation of £500 from the Bishop of Oxford, with a promise of a subscription for five years of £20.

A man named David, of La Chapelle St. Denis, will in a few days complete his 109th year. He is the last surviving soldier of the armies of Louis XV.

The Grand Jury of the Federal Court at Savannah have petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to furnish them better accommodations in the Court.

In New-Orleans, $3,000 have [illegible] subscribed for the benefit of the sufferers by the late conflagrations.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

How to Make Buildings Warm and Dry—Hollow Walls.

Hollow walls for buildings, by inclosing and confining a stratum or wall of non-conducting air, preserve both equable temperature and dryness, whatever may be the outside heat or cold. Protection against the direct action of the elements—of rain and wind—of course constitutes the leading idea of a house. But when this is done, the more subtle operations of heat are regardless of wood and stone, of brick and plaster, and must be modified by new means and conditions, or our houses will be damp, or hot, or cold, with each meteorological change, as in fact they generally are, to a greater or less extent. If the walls of houses are good conductors, they readily communicate the heat of the sun's rays, or of the warm air passing and touching them, to the inside, whence it is both radiated and conducted to the floors and other objects. Then when the outside air is cold, and the sun's rays are removed, the walls conduct the internal heat the other way to the passing air outside, while the floors, air, and objects within, give up their heat to the walls often faster than stoves and furnaces can supply it. Thus restless caloric is for ever searching out new objects, and seeking to equalize itself over all the world. The extent to which it shall be a cheap, reliable and equable element in our indoor comfort, is determined, to a great extent, by the construction of the walls of our houses; they may either facilitate or interrupt its roaming propensities. The first of these offices was illustrated by the walls of the Crystal Palace, which being a single thickness of iron, a good conductor, caused the internal temperature to conform immediately to the outside changes; the other office is illustrated by all hollow-walled buildings, and by all thick walls of stone or other poor conductors. The very thick granite walls of the Merchants' Exchange preserve a nearly equable temperature within at all seasons, because they are such a very long time in transmitting the heat imparted to them from either side. But very thick stone or brick walls are not only expensive but damp, for they are always at a lower temperature than that necessary for living apartments, and air charged with moisture in a place warmer than the walls, will loose its retentive power and precipitate its moisture upon coming in contact with them. Air, however, is a poorer conductor than stone, and costs nothing save the box or hollow in the wall which holds it, and this is only a question of slightly increased labor in construction, and not a question of material for the same amount of materials may be made stronger if hollow than if solid. Here we come to the great and common mistake which too often renders hollow walls no better than solid ones, viz.: instead of absolutely confining the stratum of air, and isolating it from the outer atmosphere, they permit it to change, to escape when heated, and make room for fresh air from without; in short, to *circulate*, in which case they are worse than a single wall. Many attempts are made, especially in the country, to prevent the dampness of brick or stone houses by making hollow walls, and they generally fail because the contained air is not absolutely confined. Dampness does not come from without, through the wall, but is deposited from the air within when it comes in contact with the walls which have been made cold simply because they are not thorough non-conductors. The greatest care should be taken to stop all holes, however small, especially between the outside atmosphere and the inclosed non-conducting stratum.

FRENCH LOCOMOTIVES—THEIR VALUE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

French locomotives are generally constructed upon the English model, having six wheels in a rigid frame, without a truck. The comparative straightness and good condition of European roads does not render the better American style of running gear so necessary as it is on our own roads. There are, however, many original designs of more or less merit. The "Crampton" engine, with one pair of eight feet (or larger) driving wheels placed behind the boiler instead of under it, so as to keep the centre of gravity low, while its adhesion is limited, is quite well adapted to the very high speeds light gradients and to the small express trains of French lines. Many of its features are not economical. It is used almost exclusively in France, although it is an English invention. The remarkable Engerth engines, originally designed for the Soemmering incline, are considerably used for freight. They are an exaggeration of the six and eight-wheeled freight-engines, much in vogue here at one time, the larger class having eight coupled wheels four feet two inches in diameter, without a truck. In some, a large portion of the weight of the tender rests on the engine, and increases its adhesion; in others, the four wheels of the tender are coupled to those of the engine, giving the adhesion of the whole mass of some sixty tons. The cylinders are 19½ by 26 inches, our first-class cylinders averaging 16 by 22 inches. The boilers are enormous, being nearly 60 inches in diameter, with 235 tubes, 16½ feet long, our common boilers having say 45 inches diameter, and 150 tubes 10 or 12 feet long. The boiler proportions of these engines have not been proved economical in the general practice. Their extreme weight at high speeds causes, of course, extreme repair expenses of track and machinery. At very low speeds, say 5 or 6 miles per hour, the principle of concentrating power may not be erroneous. The engines draw 450 tons, exclusive of cars, up grades of 1 in 200 to 1 in 143, burning 68 pounds of coal per mile. The Larpent engines, with ordinary running gear, but a very novel boiler, having excessively large flues, and other novelties, promised great things at the time of the Great Exhibition in Paris. They have not been much heard of since. The peculiarities, *in detail*, of French engines are chiefly as follows: Boiler plates are 6-10 or nearly ⅝ inch thick, where ⅜ is used in England, and ¼ to ⅜ in America. The best French charcoal plate has a tensile strength of 58,000 pounds per square inch, the best American plates having 69,000. Angle iron at the joints of plates, so common in England, is not used in France, as it is not in America. Copper fire boxes, like the English boxes, are universal, save in case of some experimental steel boxes. Steam domes, for separating steam from spray, are not as common as in England or America. With superheating they are entirely unnecessary. French boilers are covered, in many cases, with polished sheet brass, which is intrinsically a good material, preventing the radiation of heat by its brightness. English boilers are covered with painted sheet iron, which is worst, and American boilers with Russia iron, which, considering cost and brightness, is best. Coal burning in France is far behind that in England, and not up to the most enlightened practice here. The admission of air above the fire, and devices for mixing the gases are not common, and smoke and a high consumption is the result. Too much importance is attached to the *grate* as the leading means of economical coal-burning, as has also been the case with us. Jackets are usually cast around the cylinders, which, if properly used for drying steam, are the means of a considerable economy.

Outside cylinders are recently the order of the day in France as elsewhere. Krupp's steel cranked shafts, guaranteed to last five years, are much used in case of inside cylinders. Cast-steel tires, as in England, are gaining ground. Wheels wholly of wrought iron are not as common as in Great Britain. The cast-iron piston of American engines, with its springs and double rings, is a clumsy affair. The "Swedish piston," much used all over Europe, is simply a wrought-iron disc with two cast-iron rings, whose elasticity keeps them tight. The American plan of air chambers on the feed pumps is much used. A new and very remarkable system of feeding the boiler is coming into use. The impulsive force of a steam jet or blast drives the water into the boiler under circumstances which have so attracted public attention as to form the basis of formidable papers and discussion among the societies of engineers.

On the whole, with the exception of this singular automatic-feed, and the use of steel axles, tires and boilers, there is not much in the French practice that is useful to American builders. The machine work is well done, but the designs are often *clumsy*.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

The Policy of the Piedmontese Government—Discontent in the Duchies—General Review of the Situation.

From Our Italian Correspondent.

MILAN, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

The horizon looks very dark just now, the Emperor's peremptory orders, for this is the literal translation of "precise counsels," to the King of Piedmont concerning the regency of the Prince of Carignano, is regarded as a personal insult by every honest Italian, inasmuch as it had been all but officially notified to the four Assemblies that his election was in accordance with the wishes of the Government and the King, who, it was said, would not hesitate to sanction the acceptance. Great indignation is, also, expressed against the King for yielding to the insolent menaces of his ally.

The Parmesans and Modenese are also irritated beyond measure. As the Tuscans are weary of Ricasoli and Co., exasperated at his inaction, his death-in-life system of repression and suppression, they think of the two, Buoncompagni may not be a bad exchange; but Parma and Modena, justly attached to Farini, and only willing to lose him in order to effect a nearer approach to unity, in order to appear before the European Congress. One with Piedmont, not only *de jure* but *de facto*, are furious at being done out of Farini to receive instead a Buoncompagni with no more official authority and probably less energy and audacity.

According to the Tuscan correspondent of the London *Times* of the 8th of November:

"The apostles of the Mazzinian *tout ou rien* school fanned the flames of discontent, and were gaining sufficient ascendancy to imperil the popularity of Garibaldi himself. They succeeded in describing him as having deserted the Mazzinian Party and whispered that he would in the end prove as false to Italy as he had been the chief of Young Italy, to whom he had sworn allegiance, even while he was winning his spurs in the campaigns of Montevideo."

Now one word as to the accuser, before we touch on the accusation. Signor Antonio Gallenga was once one of the most ardent partisans of Young Italy, and after the execution of a number of its members in Piedmont, in 1833, he laid a plot to assassinate Charles Albert—of which plot he was to be the sole executor. But his courage failed him; or, as Campanella wittily wrote, "He could not find the number of the King's house." So he went to England, where he lived under the name of Luigi Mariotti, signing himself, up to 1848, a member of Young Italy. In 1849 he published an account of the events of 1848, full of praises of Mazzini, full of blame to Piedmont. Then he married a rich wife, and from that moment laid aside his republicanism, and commenced a series of invectives against the Republican Party, and calumnies against its chiefs. In 1855 he published a *History of Piedmont*, which formed a strange contrast with his *Italy in* 1848. About the same time he was elected Deputy of the Sardinian Chambers, and was decorated by the King with the cross of the Order of San Marizio. In 1857 we find him special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and each letter contained fresh calumnies against Mazzini, one of which taunted him with being an assassin, or a plotter of assassination. Mazzini was at that moment in Genoa, and Baderigo Campanella, a faithful member of Young Italy ever since the origin of the Society, wrote to him, entreating him, for the sake of the principle which suffered by these unrefuted calumnies, to supply him with the facts of the case. This Mazzini did, and Campanella published a full account of the transaction in the *Italia del Popoli*. Imagine the consternation of Victor Emanuel when he found the would-be murderer of his father a Deputy of the Sardinian Parliament, and decorated with the cross of San Marizio. Of course Signor Gallenga was at once stripped of his cross and compelled to send in his resignation; and so many enemies had he made in Turin, that every newspaper, from the organs of the Clerical Party to the Liberal papers, rejoiced in his downfall. I remember going to the office of the *Daily News* at the time, to see Mr. Weir, that ever-to-be-regretted editor. "It's the biter bit," he said, "and if I had known his antecedents I certainly would not have inserted his calumnies." Then he showed me a letter from his "own correspondent" in Turin, who said that he had gone from office to office, begging a little mercy for Gallenga, but that the editors replied: "Has he ever failed to do us an ill turn when it lay in his power? Why should we spare him now?"

Certainly, if word-penitence and contrition could atone for wrong done, Gallenga must stand acquitted, he said. Mazzini had but spoken the truth, and he begged pardon of the King, of the House, of the Press, and of the public—who did not readily forgive him, however; not for the intentional act, but for the false colors he had worn since, and for the impudent hypocrisy with which he had blamed others for maintaining principles which were proven to be his own. At the same time he asserted that he should withdraw entirely, not only from politics, but from the Press. How he has kept his word, his present letters to the *Times* are proofs. When the disclosures so fatal to him were made, he showed no resentment towards Mazzini, whom he well knew could still further damage him; but from that hour to this he has never lost an opportunity of calumniating him, and of maligning all those suspected of sharing his principles anonymously. I have long kept silence on the subject, but I think Americans who read the articles of the London *Times*, without note or comment, ought to know who writes them, and the motives that inspire their author. Apart from the personalities they contain, the letters are excellent, which is not surprising, as Gallenga is a man of considerable talent, great research and study, and is a perfect master of the English language.

And now for his accusations. I am in a position to inform you that never since the days of Montevideo, to which the correspondent alludes—when the deeds and daring of the gallant leader and his band were collected by Mazzini, and printed by him in London and distributed clandestinely throughout Italy, so that Garibaldi on his return in June 1848, found his name a household word in the Peninsula—never since those days has the so-called Mazzinian party been as unanimous as now, in seconding Garibaldi's every wish, and in recognizing him as the rightful leader who holds the destinies of Italy in his grasp. To every question put by his friends in Bologna, and they are many, Mazzini has replied, "I would make Garibaldi Dictator." When but lately some generous, impetuous youths suggested to him that if he would but use his influence with certain of the officers and military men the crossing of the Rubicon would be effected, and certainly seconded by Garibaldi, he replied, "Even if I were sure of success, I would not attempt it; a movement initiated by us would be regarded as a party movement, and would furnish a pretext for foreign intervention. It is for Garibaldi to take the initiative, and I have sufficient faith in his patriotism and his conviction of its necessity to believe that he will do so." I sent you his letters concerning the 1,000,000 muskets, and I can moreover assure you that he has contributed more than any one else to wake up the English people to contribute. In Scotland, too, it is the old Italian Society which is setting vigorously to work under the inspiration of that canny Scotchman and American citizen, John McAdam, who, working hand in hand with the large-brained, great-hearted Prof. Nichol,—now alas! gone from us,—has done so much in the past for Kossuth and the Hungarian cause, for the liberation of Italian prisoners, and for the succor of the sixty-four victims of King Bomba.

Garibaldi knows that as long as he says "Trust in me, I will lead you to battle against Italy's foes," these Republicans or Mazzinians will never play him false. But he also knows that were he now to waver or seem timid and irresolute no power on earth will eventually the matter into their own hands—from saying "Enough, prevent the volunteers and the populace from taking this hanging on the whispers of a foreign despot, who played the liberator for his own ends and not for ours. Europe is looking at us. Let us make an effort to fight these enemies, these priests and foreigners. If we win the day the triumph will be ours; if we fall we fall gloriously, and we shall be respected in defeat. If, on the contrary, we continue inert until the meeting of the Congress, Austria and France without, and the apathy of some and the machinations of others within the Peninsula, will win the day, and the world will say, It serves them right—they had the battle in their own hands; they had time to arm and they neglected to do so; those who were armed feared to use their weapons; the Italians are not fit for liberty, because they lost the only real opportunity ever offered them of winning it." This, as Garibaldi knows, will be the consequence of his falling short of the national trust and national hope; and he also knows that were he sufficiently powerful to induce the nation to yield to the fratricidal designs of France, such submission would be suicide to Italy and the annihilation of the *prestige* of the House of Savoy; therefore it is true patriotism and absolute necessity that dictated his message of the 11th to the King.

It now remains to be seen what the upshot will be. The probabilities are that Victor Emanuel will summon the General to Turin, and use his personal influence, which is great, to induce him to alter his determination; but unless he can show good reasons for the suspension of hostilities—proofs not only of security to Piedmont, to Italy, I much doubt his

In short, I can assert, without Veto put on the Regency has excited sur and indignation in the entire Italian public. Of course, Walewski's circular, touching the Conferences at Zurich, has been quite thrown into the shade by the Regency question, though people ask what is this mysterious arrangement between France and Piedmont for the payment of the Austrian debt. Lord Ellenborough's letter has, however, come in for its share of notice; though, as usual, the cowardly Lombard Press cut and trimmed to suit the *amour propre* of the Italians—the *Lombardiere* only professed to give extracts, so that there is nothing to say against it. Lord Ellenborough, whatever his countrymen may think of his liberalism as a member of the Tory party, is a favorite with the Italians, on account of his being one of the few British aristocrats who, in company with Sir James Mackintosh, rose up and protested against the abandonment of Sicily in 1814, affirming that Britain had contracted a debt of honor and of gratitude towards the Sicilians; that she had pledged her word to support the Spanish Constitution of 1814, by the mouth of Sir William Bentinck; that she could not depart from her plighted word without perfidy and dishonor.

The 55,000 francs from the Italians of New York, and the 40,000 from the Italians in Montevideo, for the families of the combatants, have arrived contemporaneously, and have given great satisfaction here. It is now hoped that absent sons of Italy will respond to Garibaldi's appeal, and imitate his example. You will have heard of the successful issue of the Piedmontese loan—are you aware of the fact that Cardinal Antonelli has invested 1,000,000 of francs, in his brother's name, in this loan? Surely, when the Holy Father is in such distress for funds, this is not kind.

The reforms in the criminal code of Piedmont, of which I spoke to you some time since, are now about to be published. Capital punishment for political offences is abolished. Borel, a member of Young Italy, shot at Chambery in 1834, was the last victim of this barbarous law, which, though fallen into disuse since then, is only now thrust from the code, as in 1857, for the affair of the 29th June. Five Genoese were condemned to death, which punishment was commuted to the galleys for life, until the late amnesty, which included all save Mazzini. So for attempts at homicide which do not prove fatal. All kinds of punishment against such as refuse to make revelations (to play the spy) are withdrawn. In short, very radical alterations and modifications have been made, and not before they were required.

FROM CHILI.

The American Squadron—Miscellaneous News—Departure of Mr. Bigler—The Earthquake at Copiapo.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Oct. 31, 1859.

Commodore Montgomery arrived in the *Merrimac*, expecting to meet the *Lancaster*, a fortnight ago. But receiving orders from home to repair to Central America at once, he hoisted his pennant on board the *Cyane* and sailed North in her. The *Lancaster* has not arrived yet. She has been heard from by Overland Mail *viâ* Buenos Ayres, and is now looked for daily. The *Merrimac* still waits for her before sailing for home. Her surgeon, Dr. Edwards, is ailing. He is on shore at the American Hospital, seriously ill, I believe.

On Friday last the ward-room officers of the *Merrimac* invited a party of friends from shore to pass the afternoon and evening on board. It was a handsome affair, and afforded general gratification. The ship was decorated beautifully.

Political order now prevails in the country. The Government has been far from severe with offenders. They have been treated very differently from what they would have been in England or the United States.

Work on the railroad to Santiago has been resumed beyond Quillota. A large contractor is Ovalle, late Minister of Finance. A French engineer, named Salles, has come out for two years, at $15,000 a year, to superintend all railroad operations for the Government over and above all the other engineers. He is at present going over the line to Santiago, *viâ* Tabon, to compare the two routes proposed. Mr. Lloyd still continues on the work as Chief-Engineer. Octagavia has returned from Europe; so has General Gana.

A libel suit has just been tried in this city, causing a good deal of interest. The plaintiff was Mr. E. A. Pearce, of Lang, Pearce & Co., an English house. The defendant was Mr. Charles Rowe. Orders had come from England, transferring the business of Lang, Pearce & Co. to Mr. Rowe's hands; the home partners being for some cause dissatisfied. Of this Rowe gave notice by an advertisement, stating at the same time that Pearce had gone out of town for an indefinite time, leaving the house without a head or manager, and had also entered into transactions with third parties contrary to the articles of copartnership.

On that Pearce returned to town and sued Rowe for defamation by libel. The first jury when called gave leave to proceed with a suit; and on Saturday last the second jury gave a verdict of "culpable in first degree." The Judge thereupon imposed the minimum sentence of the law, namely, a fine of $100 and imprisonment for fifteen days. Rowe is lodged, by Executive favor, in the military barracks instead of the prison. There are a great many who rejoice in this issue, but the more enlightened opinion of the place condemns the procedure of Pearce.

In Santiago, the American Minister, Mr. Bigler, has presented a copy of a note from General Cass, asking the restoration of Mr. Consul Trevitt, whose *exequatur* had been withdrawn because of his taking part with the rioters of February last, so far as to harbor them and protest against their removal from his premises by an armed police force.

This certainly is different from what we had expected would be the result. How the American Government can call on this one to restore this Consul, when the three British Consuls were ejected so summarily at New-York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, for complicity in the enlistment of troops for the Crimea, I do not perceive. That this gentleman opposed the arrest of the insurgents, no mortal can deny. Four days they were in his house. On the fifth, he stated to the officer sent for them that they were in arms, and would resist by force. And when the officer said he must, in any case, capture them, the Consul replied by extending a formal protest against the force entering his dwelling.

This may have been the result of ignorance, or it may have arisen from kindness of feeling towards the fugitives; but it was highly imprudent for a foreign officer—so much so that the Americans longest and best established here sustained the action of the Chilian Government in canceling in consequence the *exequatur*.

Gen. Cass, I cannot but think, will reconsider the position he has now taken. I cannot believe he would, *mutatis mutandis*, submit to such a claim from France or England in a similar case. I hear that this Government is so clearly convinced that it is in the right, that it is resolved not to accede to the American Minister's request, in which position they are to be sustained and honored.

Many ships are overdue from Europe and the United States. Thirty-eight or forty are thus out, some making exceedingly long passages.

To-day at noon a fire broke out in this City. The wind was high. Great fears were felt that it would spread; but it was brought under. Now, however, at 9½ o'clock in the evening, it has broken out anew. It is in what is called the Planchada.

The propeller *Polynesian* is making regular trips to Talcahuano again.

The damage done to Copiapo by the earthquake of the 5th inst. was very considerable. A number of houses were destroyed. Many more were injured. At Caldera the sea retired and returned with some force. However, no great damage was caused by the returning wave. The subterranean thunder was terrific and lasted long. The oscillations continued about three minutes in full force; four minutes and a half in all, according to observations in the Mining College. It occurred at 8 A. M., and before 12½ P. M., that is in 4½ hours, 17 shocks were felt.

According to some accounts, the shock was felt at Tres Puntas, 75 miles distant, at 7.43 A. M., and at Copiapo at 8.30; passing that distance in 17 m. 30 sec. The Merced Church has suffered greatly; it threatens to fall. So, too, the prison, hospital, Matriz Church, and Governor's house. One hundred and fifteen houses are in ruins, and two hundred and forty-three greatly damaged. The loss is calculated at $928,000. Only two lives were known to be lost. All the mining towns have suffered, as well as the smelting furnaces at the port of Caldera. So that a million would not cover all the damage.

To-day notice is published of the decease of a Senator, Don Ramon Subercaseaux, at the age of 68 years. He belonged to the Opposition. Has left a numerous family and a fortune of three millions.

Don Ignacio Ossa, another Senator, also of the Opposition, who was arrested for complicity in the late attempts at revolution, has been released from prison on condition of his going to reside on one of his estates in the interior.

Jose Estuardo and Domingo Santa Maria, members of the Chamber of Deputies, have been banished for similar causes. They have not left yet. Santa Maria must go beyond Peru. The other may go to Mendoza or to Valdivia in Chili.

In business circles Alexander G. Miller has had to call his creditors together; debts, $320,000; assets, however, $60,000 more. The old business is to be wound up, and a new concern formed, of same name as before—Rose & Keeling being the active partners.

No news recently from Buenos Ayres, although at war seemed quite imminent betwee and the thirteen Confederated Provinces.

British Mail steamer *Bogota* has just arrived England with new machinery; she went on at once to Callao.

Nov. 1.—The fire was checked last night without causing much more harm.

J. T. Urmaneta has returned from Tahiti, whither he had gone in his yacht. SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM MEXICO.

Universal Success of the Conservative Cause—Vera Cruz Threatened by Robles—Dissensions Among the Liberal Leaders—Embarrassing Position of Mr. McLane—Later from Yucatan.

From the Havana Diario, Dec. 7.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* we receive files of the *Progreso*, of Vera Cruz, to the 30th ult., and of the *Boletin*, of Jalapa, to the 17th, and an extra of the *Exámen*, of Guadalajara, to the 11th. The news is important. The Conservative cause is everywhere triumphant.

After the complete rout of the Federalists, at Oajaca, after two successive battles gained by President Miramon, in Estancia de las Vacas and Apaceo, three leagues from Querétaro, on the 13th of November, in which he took 420 prisoners, among them Generals Tapia and Alvarez, the first mortally wounded and the second with the loss of a leg, twelve officers and more than two hundred soldiers being killed and wounded, another victory was obtained by Cols. D. Manuel Lozado and Don Fernanda Garcia de la Cardena over the forces of Coronado at Tepic. Zacatecas was occupied by Gen. Castillo, Tehuantepec by Col. Mazzano, and finally, Morelia by Gen. Vicaro. These constitute a series of triumphs sufficent to have changed the aspect of the Republic, and lead us to hope for a proximate peace.

The victory of Cols. Loada and Garcia in Tepic was signalized by the death of Gen. Coronado, the principal Federalist officer in that part of the country; and with him fell the three officers next in rank, besides thirty other officers and four hundred men, 1,600 muskets and 20 pieces of artillery falling into the hands of the victors. "The generosity of the victors," says the *Exámen*, of Guadalajara, "went so far as to extend an escort of one hundred men to the sole officer of rank who survived his companions, in order that he might go to Chihuahua, his native place, and carry the news of his sad defeat."

The Federalists of Vera Cruz, through their organ, the *Progreso*, acknowledge all these misfortunes, although they feel confident that the whole of Degollado's army was not destroyed at Apacêo. The *Progreso*, however, announces the arrival at Tampico of Gen. Traconis, one of the commanders of the Federalist forces at the Estanciâ de las Vacas and Apacêo.

The General-President, after his victories, set out for Guanajuato, having first commissioned Gen. Mejia to escort from the capital the booty taken from the enemy. We have here the explanation of his departure from Mexico: A proclamation from the army states that the President, being relieved from the cares of Government, had resolved to participate in the dangers and glories of his companions. The official documents before us lead us to believe also that the Marquez affair had been amicably settled, and that that Chief of the First Division had marched to occupy not only San Blas, but Mazatlan. We see also that the forces of Gen. Woll were about to effect a union with those of the President, which undoubtedly indicates the complete pacification of the interior, and the possibility of undertaking at the same time the attack of Vera Cruz and Tampico. Alvarado must fall an easy prey to the forces under Gen. Cobos in Oajaca.

According to our private correspondence, a perfect panic prevailed at Vera Cruz, which was increased by the announcement that Gen. Robles would commence operations against the port on the 8th inst. It was said in Vera Cruz that Robles, who had been in Jalapa since the middle of November, was already seizing wagons for the campaign. Besides this, a serious disagreement existed among the members of the Federalist Government, in regard to the negotiation of the treaty with the United States. Señores Juarez and Ocampo were of entirely different mind to Señor Lerdo de Tejada, who for that reason had not yet assumed charge of the Secretaryship of the Treasury; meanwhile, Mr. McLane remained on board of the same vessel that brought him. Our correspondents add that these disagreements are in regard to the cession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Sonora and Lower California, and had given rise to the idea of superseding Señor Juarez by Señor Lerdo. But the new disasters in the interior had put an end to these plans. On account of this situation, it is said that Mr. McLane finds himself in anything but a comfortable position, especially as he sees the Federalist Government reduced to the port of Vera Cruz.

FROM YUCATAN.

We have dates from Merida, *viâ* Havana, to Nov. 30. The last news was that the Peninsula had been pacified; but it now appears that this was an error. The Governor of the State had announced that he would set out on Dec. 2, for the East, to forward the march of the troops who were to operate against the insurgents. Don Domingo L. Paz took charge of the Government *ad interim*.

The Indians of Kantunil had submitted to the Government. Francisco Sonda and Dionisio Canto were to be executed on the 1st inst., for the murder of Don Manuel Iturraran.

Don Jose Isabel Manzanilla and Don Faustino Lope, sentenced to death for a military conspiracy, were pardoned, on the ground that no blood was shed by their rebellion.

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor—Anticipated Departure of Gen. Concha—The Markets—Cruise of the United States Steamer Wyandotte—From the South Side of the Island.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, S. P. Griffin, Esq., commanding, from New-Orleans on the 5th, and from Havana on the 8th, arrived early yesterday morning.

She experienced unvarying head winds throughout the passage.

There is nothing of interest from Havana.

The health of Havana is good, the crop prospects favorable.

It was generally understood that Gen. Concha was to leave Havana on the 13th or 14th inst., by the same steamer which brought out Gen. Serrano. The preparations to honor him on his departure were on an extensive scale.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that a company of one hundred men, from the city and country, are being drilled in military exercises with the intention of offering their services to the Spanish Government for the war in Africa.

A Boston fire-engine has been tried in Havana. It gave moderate satisfaction.

The Sugar market is dull, quotations remaining as by previous advices.

Molasses quiet. Stock light and no demand. Held at 3 rials per keg.

Freight market is much depressed.

Exchanges have been in rather quiet demand, the market being well supplied with choice paper. London, 60 days' sight to Liverpool, payable in London, 16@16½ premium. New-York, Boston, Baltimore and Portland, 4@4½ do; New-Orleans, short sight, 6 to —; Paris 2@2½ do.; Spain, 7@7½ do.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT SAGUA, Cuba, Monday, Dec. 5, 1859.

The United States steamer *Wyandotte*, which left New-York in October, is now lying at this port. The vessel behaved very badly during the voyage; shipping several seas, suffering some damage, and being compelled to run into port to repair damages. The *Wyandotte* arrived at St. Jago on the 25th ult. During her stay there the officers attended one of the balls given in honor of the birthday of one of the children of the Queen of Spain.

After cruising among the Keys for some days we ran in here to repair our old engine, one of the main braces having given way. This is a superb harbor, large enough for the world and easy of access—although the Consul, Governor and merchants express great surprise that we should have run in successfully without a pilot.

Last night a coasting steamer came in from Trinidad, bringing the Governor—who is under arrest from the Governor-General of the Island—with some thirty negroes of his, bound to Havana. It appears that about two weeks ago an American vessel landed six hundred negroes at Trinidad, and that the Governor was not only aware of the fact, but came in possession of these thirty Africans.

The Governor of this place has requested a passage to St. Jago de Cuba on the 12th of this month, and this steamer will return on the 12th for that purpose, after which she will cruise among the Keys between Cape Marie and Cape St. Antonio, until it is necessary to repair to Pensacola for provisions, which will be about the middle of January next.

From Porto Rico.

RECEPTION OF GEN. SERRANO—NEW LINE TO ST. THOMAS—WRECK OF A SPANISH WAR VESSEL.

From the *Diario de la Marina* we derive dates from Porto Rico to Nov. 27. The *Boletin* of San Juan abounds in particulars of the reception there, *en route* for Havana, of Captain-General Serrano. He was received with great honors, and for three days kept the little island in a fever of excitement.

The people were very enthusiastic on account of the war with Morocco. Quite a number had offered themselves as volunteers. Some old man, father of a family, and not at all rich, had offered to sustain two soldiers at his own cost, so long as the war should last.

The markets of the island were well supplied with all the provisions which constitute the principal food of the poorer classes.

The American steamer *Albert Horn* had commenced to run between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, on the line abandoned by the English steamer *Victoria*. The latter boat was lost while leaving the port of Jacmel, Nov. 16, but all hands were saved.

The Spanish ship *Paz*, from Havana for Cadiz, *forty days out*, went ashore at Puerto Rico on the 24th of November, and became nearly a total wreck. She sailed from Havana Oct. 15, with 130 passengers, chiefly troops and prisoners. On the 28th, in a strong gale, she was partially dismasted, and with difficulty made her way to Puerto Rico. She lost eleven men by sickness, but none by drowning, during her extraordinary passage.

A PANIC IN DETROIT.

Sudden Disappearance of Citizens—Apprehensions of Murder.

The Detroit papers are discussing the mysterious disappearance of several citizens of that place, under circumstances which induce suspicions of foul play. The *Advertiser* reports the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens, held on Saturday evening, December 10, to devise measures for discovering the cause of the disappearance of Mr. J. Barnabas Campau, who has been missing since Nov. 29. Mr. DeMill, from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor and request him to call a special meeting of the Common Council, reported that the Mayor had been seen, but that no action had been taken in reference to calling the Aldermen together. He also stated that he informed the Mayor that if he would call a session of the Council and recommend to that body the offering of a reward of $1,000 for information of the whereabouts of Mr. Campau, or for the arrest and conviction of his murderers, if murdered, he (Mr. DeMill) would raise $1,000 as an indemnification, in case the Council had no power to offer the reward.

Mr. J. Logan Chipman, City Attorney, stated that the Council had no authority to offer a reward, but that he hoped the citizens would.

Remarks were made by other gentlemen present, when it was finally decided to offer a reward, as follows:

The following was offered and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we as citizens will subscribe and offer a reward of $500 for the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. J. Barnabas Campau, and also, if murdered, the sum of $500 additional for the arrest and conviction of the murderers. And further, we will offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers of either Stayler, Smith or Cole.

The *Free Press* adds the following:

"Coupled with the disappearance of Mr. Campau is the like disappearance of three or four other persons, a fact which is, to say the least, strange and startling. The anxious friends and relatives of two of these were in town yesterday searching for some trace of them, and from conversation with them, we are persuaded that they have some cause for alarm.

One of the missing persons is a Mr. James Abbott, of Maidstone Cross, Essex County, Canada. He came to Detroit a week ago yesterday, bringing with him a lot of valuable furs, which he disposed of, since which time he has not been heard from. He was a sober, industrious man, and had a good property at home, which he would not be likely to leave. His family are in great distress, and one of his neighbors came to the city yesterday to make inquiries respecting him. It is believed that he realized a considerable sum of money by the sale of his furs, and his friends are confident that he has been put out of the way for the sake of robbery. There is no positive proof that such is the case, however, and time only will decide the matter.

Another is a Mr. Smith, of Disco, Macomb County, who came here with a team and a load of produce about Thanksgiving Day, and remained two or three days at the City Hotel. He then disappeared, leaving his team at the hotel, and has not since been heard of. He was Town Clerk at home, and has always borne a respectable character. While in the city he indulged in the use of ardent spirits, and is known to have got into bad company. He may have absented himself voluntarily, or he may have been foully dealt with for his money. There is no cause for voluntary absence, as he left a wife and family at home with whom he has always lived happily. His brother-in-law and another citizen of his place of residence are in the city searching for some trace of him, and the following letter from his wife was received by Police Justice Bagg:

DISCO, Dec. 2, 1859.

Justice Bagg—*Dear Sir*: My distress of mind on my husband's account must be my excuse for writing to you to ask your candid opinion as to his whereabouts. I very much fear (and have from the first) that he is murdered. Will you please inform me if there is anything more that can be done? You are probably aware that I am left destitute, with four little ones, one now lying sick. That and my own poor health is all that has kept me from the city. But if money is what is wanted to make the search successful, I will sell my furniture to raise some. My husband, from what I can learn, has not been himself while in Detroit. He is subject to insanity, if not feeling very well. That, together with the effect of the liquor and bad influences there thrown around him, has led him astray. He has ever been an affectionate, kind husband, and tender, indulgent father, and we have been very happy together, and it would not be possible for you to form any idea of the deep, bitter agony I have suffered on his account; none but God knows. I am perhaps foolish or presumptuous in troubling you, but I hear that you are a humane man, and, wherever there is a ray of hope, I reach for it. Should you chance to see him alive, tell him for God's sake to return to his wife, whose heart is breaking. All—all but his former virtues and kindness will be forgotten. His children call for him, and oh! our home is desolate indeed. Will you be kind enough to answer this at your earliest opportunity, for this awful suspense is too much for mortal to endure? Please do, and you have my lasting gratitude, and may an All-Wise God bless and recompense you.

Yours, respectfully, M. W. SMITH.

There are other persons about whom friends and relatives are making diligent inquiries, whose names are mentioned in the proceedings of the meeting of citizens in another column. We are not familiar with the facts in their cases, but it seems that they are deemed worthy of notice. All of these circumstances combined suggest a question which will startle every citizen from his sense of security, viz: Have we a band of organized murderers and robbers in our midst?"

Death of Rev. S. L. Southard.

Correspondence of the Church Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1859.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Rev. Mr. Terry called on me, and startled me by the awful announcement, "Poor Southard is dead!" It is seldom that I have received so great a shock, and the peculiarly sad circumstances of his death have most deeply and painfully affected me, as they have all who knew him. After his resignation of the parish of Boonville, about the end of September, he wrote to Bishop De Lancey, renouncing the ministry, and was formally deposed by him in Richmond, during the session of the General Convention.

For several weeks past he has been at a cheap boarding-house near Barnum's Hotel, in bad health, but attended most assiduously by Rev. Mr. Terry, who has not allowed him to want anything. He visited him every day; and calling about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, as usual, found his room locked, and no response to calls for admission. The door being forced, he was found lying on the bed, his face covered with a cloth, which being removed revealed the dreadful truth. The body was still warm, and two physicians were in immediate attendance, but it was all over!

A boy in the house stated that about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. Southard gave him a dollar to buy him a phial of chloroform at a druggist's, which he got for him. He had been in the habit of using this as a remedy for neuralgia in the face, from which he had suffered much for some time, and no doubt died from an accidental overdose. The phial was found at his bedside, half used. When Mr. Terry saw him on Tuesday, he was in better spirits than usual. His library had been sold at auction the night before, and brought a far larger sum than he expected, upwards of $400. This, after paying all his debts, left him about $300; and he had intended leaving here for New-York on Wednesday afternoon, to take a sea voyage to China for a year, in hope of recovering his health. Mr. Barnum acted with extreme kindness.

The body was removed to his hotel, and in his two principal parlors the funeral ceremonies took place yesterday afternoon, preparatory to its removal to Bellafontaine Cemetery, where it was deposited in a receiving vault, to await the disposition of his friends at the East. There were present, Bishop Hawkes, Rev. Messrs. Terry, Clerc, Schuyler, Coleman, Berkley and Clark; Judge Bowlin, his cousin, (late Minister of Paraguay.) Judge Hamilton, also a connection, and several of the most respectable gentlemen in the city. Rev. Mr. Terry performed the services at the hotel, and the remainder was said at the Cemetery by the Bishop. Mr. Terry, indeed, especially deserves to be honored for his uniform, long-continued, and extraordinary attentions. Had Mr. Southard been his brother, it would have been impossible for him to do more.

Life and Letters of Irving—His Family.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 9.

A memoir of Mr. Irving may in due time be expected. His entire manuscripts and correspondence were left in the hands of Pierre M. Irving, who is admirably adapted to the task. Such a memoir will afford early sketches of New-York society, and the first attempts of American literature; it will bring out the details of Mr. Irving's life when abroad, and his social intercourse with the master-minds of Europe. And it may explain the magic of that power which subdued the ferocious criticism of London and Edinburgh. At the time of Mr. Irving's first publication in England, the reviewer's den was as surrounded with the bones of American authors, as Doubting Castle was with those of the pilgrims; but old Ebony became tamed by the Western Orpheus, and relaxing his teeth, explained himself by a figure from Comus: "The genius of Mr. Irving has smoothed the raven down of *censure* till it smiled." Such a volume the public will look for with eagerness and read with delight.

We have alluded to the high character of Mr. Irving's brothers, and need only add that it was shared by three sisters, all deceased. One of these married Henry Van Wart, an American merchant residing in Birmingham, England; another was married to the late Daniel Paris, attorney at law, and the third accepted the hand of Gen. Dodge, late of Johnstown, and now rests by his side in the old cemetery of that village.

A year ago Mr. Irving made his will. It was written during some leisure weeks passed in the City of New-York. As he proceeded to this final duty, it would seem that his youth and boyhood came before him. The place where he sat, pen in hand, was then a desolate common, two miles distant from his father's rural mansion in William-street. He remembered early acts of kindness and generosity, and his gushing heart pours out its utterances of affection. None but he could have written such an instrument, and none can read it without emotion. It was penned in some sacred hour of retrospect and farewell, and its details should be sacred from the public gaze. Its main provisions refer to the establishment of Sunnyside as a permanent abode for the name and house of Irving.

Burglars Sentenced in Poughkeepsie.—Fox, Badgley, Wilson, Davis and Perry were arrested and lodged in the Poughkeepsie Jail two months ago, charged with having committed numerous burglaries in the neighborhood of the city. Davis turned State's evidence, and on information given by him, Perry's arrest was affected, and the booty which the two had accumulated was recovered. On Friday last Judge Emmott, of Poughkeepsie, tried the accused. Davis pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Wilson and Perry were found guilty of the same crime by the jury, and were each sentenced by the Judge to fourteen years' imprisonment. One of the jurors had doubts as to the guilt of Badgley, but at 9½ o'clock in the evening concluded to make his views coincide with those of the remaining 11. Badgley's sentence was reserved.

LAW REPORTS.

THE STEPHENS CASE.

Sentence Pronounced on the Prisoner.

The People vs. James Stephens.—In this case, as will be well remembered, the time originally fixed for the execution of the prisoner passed by, while his case was pending upon appeal to the Court of Appeals. The conviction having been affirmed, it became necessary for the Supreme Court to pass a new sentence; and the General Term (held by Justices Roosevelt, Strong, Sutherland and Ingraham) assembled yesterday for that purpose, as well as to render decisions in some causes lately argued before them.

The prisoner was brought into Court in person, as required by law.

District-Attorney Waterbury made the usual motion that the Sheriff produce the prisoner; to which that officer made return that he was in Court. The District-Attorney then moved for sentence.

Mr. Ashmead said that he desired to oppose the motion. He would ask that the case be again remitted to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as in that tribunal he could ask for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence. He was prepared to show that the Court had a right to do this, notwithstanding that the Court of Appeals had denied the motion. In support of this motion, Mr. Ashmead produced the affidavits of Thomas V. Anderson, the janitor of the Hospital, who testified that the jar containing the stomach and intestines of Mrs. Stephens had been placed in a room where the remains of the recent explosion had been put, and in which chemical preparations had been kept. In the room where the body was placed, constant handling of arsenious properties was going on, and during the whole analysis of the body, the building was saturated with the fumes of arsenic. Stephens swore that this newly-discovered evidence had been only known to him during the last two weeks.

In support of this argument, counsel read an extract from the English case of "Smethurst," who had been acquitted on the ground that the medical evidence was somewhat doubtful. The counsel argued that medical science was fluctuating, and the evidence on that subject was doubtful; and he hoped that no man would lose his life upon scientific medical testimony.

Counsel urged that this evidence had been discovered after the trial and after the judgment of the Court of Appeals had been rendered, but by the authority of the Court in the Cancemi case, the Court, while it denied the motion, virtually decided that the prisoner might avail himself of such a motion before an original tribunal, the Court of Appeals being only an appellate Court. He asked that the case be sent back to the Oyer and Terminer, where he could make the motion for a new trial.

Judge Roosevelt remarked that this Court had decided in the case of Quimbo Appo that the Oyer and Terminer had not the power to grant a new trial at a subsequent term.

Mr. Ashmead called the attention of the Court to the fact that this question was now pending in the Court of Appeals. All that his client asked was that he should have every opportunity which the law allowed him.

Justice Sutherland remarked that he supposed that the motion of the prisoner's counsel must be made in that Court. There was a wide difference in the elementary principles of the two cases. He supposed that the remedy upon the newly-discovered evidence must be sought by an application to the clemency of the Governor. In his opinion it was not for the Court to pass upon it. The evidence spoken of, he remarked, must be considered as impeaching evidence, and not as newly discovered.

Judge Roosevelt remarked that the case could not be sent to the Oyer and Terminer.

Mr. Waterbury said that all these motions must be made at the Court where the cause was tried. The Court must fix the day for the execution, unless legal reasons to the contrary exist, which reasons must appear upon the record.

Justice Roosevelt said that the Court were clear they had no power to deviate from the judgment of the Court of Appeals. He then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court upon the prisoner, as follows:

James Stevens—It again becomes my painful duty for the third time to pass upon you the sentence which the law prescribes for the crime of which you were, some months since, convicted, and which consisted in taking the life of your wife by administering to her, under color of food, or medicine, a deadly poison, found in her remains when disinterred a year after her decease. Months were consumed in the most careful, laborious, and minute scientific analysis, all tending in its developments to the same result, and leaving no doubt in the minds of the chemists who conducted the experiments, or in the minds of the jury who heard their testimony, that the death of the deceased was the effect of arsenic. After a trial of nearly three weeks' duration, you were found guilty of having deliberately administered the fatal drug. Denying the justice of the verdict, you applied to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for a new trial. Failing in that motion, you appealed without success to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and again with like result from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals. Your original sentence having thus been affirmed by the Court of last resort, stands in full force, and whatever doubts may have been suggested by you, and by others in your behalf, in regard to some portions of the testimony on which it was founded, no legal reasons exist which this Court, in the present stage of the proceedings, is permitted to notice, why it should not be carried into execution. All that remains to us is the sad but inevitable duty of appointing a day for that purpose, and of signing the fatal warrant which makes your child an orphan and devotes you to an untimely and an ignominious grave.

The warrant was then signed and read to the prisoner, directing that he be executed on the 3d day of February next.

The prisoner received the sentence without visible emotion, until the words of the Justice impressed upon his mind the orphanage of his child, when his head bowed and he exhibited evidences of deep feeling.

These proceedings being over, the Sheriff took charge of the prisoner, and he was again removed to his cell.

The Court-room was crowded during the proceedings, and the deepest interest taken in all that transpired.

The Court then adjourned to the 22d of December, (Thursday.)

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Apples of Discord in Court—Conviction of a Noted Female Shoplifter—A Singular Case of Wild Horsemanship.

Isaac Abrams cures tooth-ache, and other maladies which flesh is heir to. For this purpose he is a peripatetic physician, and discovers patients by dint of hard pedestrianism. His favorite locality is Fulton Market and vicinity. In that market, but the other day, he purchased a barrel of apples. There came into the market, shortly after the curer of toothache and other maladies had bought the apples, a man named Aaron Brown, who, of purpose aforethought, maliciously overturned the barrel, causing the apples to run in all directions, to the gratification of barefooted boys, who gathered them up and devoured them. Will it be believed that a Grand Jury was foolish enough to indict Brown for this offence, and send it to the Court of General Sessions for trial? It might have been disposed of in a few minutes in the Special Sessions. Yet they did so, and yesterday it was quickly disposed of by the Recorder's ordering Brown to pay $2, the value of the barrel of apples which Abrams lost, remarking that so trivial a case never, within his knowledge, was brought into that Court before.

James Fitzgerald, indicted for stealing a horse and wagon, worth $1,500, belonging to his employer, John M. Pinckney, No. 248 West Thirty-second-street, pleaded guilty to the charge. On the motion of the District-Attorney, judgment was suspended, and he was allowed to depart with a sharp reprimand.

James Gallagher and Michael Sullivan, charged with burglary in the first degree, for which the lowest punishment would be ten years, pleaded guilty to that crime in the third degree, and were sentenced to three years and four months in the State Prison.

Edwin Osborn, a sea-captain, was tried for forgery in the second degree, and acquitted.

Sophia Price, a Cyprian, quite young, and of decent prepossessing appearance, was tried for stealing from another frail sister $38 worth of clothing. The Jury disagreed, whereupon the District Attorney took her plea of guilty of an attempt at petit larceny, and the Recorder discharged her with a caution not to enter any house of ill-fame again, as it was his decided intention to break them all up. Her mother was in waiting without the Court, to take charge of her.

Frances Stanley, *alias* Mary Graham, a noted shoplifter, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. On Nov. 29, she stole silk, valued at $133, from the store of T. & C. Boutillier, in Canal-street. In September last she was tried and convicted in this Court before Judge Russell, for stealing silk from the store of Mr. F. B. Baldwin, but the Judge taking compassion on her only fined her $25 in punishment. She soon went at her old work again, and yesterday Recorder Barnard declined to follow Judge Russell's example, and sent her to the State Prison for four years and six months.

Henry Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to nine months in the Penitentiary.

The "Quo Warranto" in the First Regiment.

SUPREME COURT—DEC. 13—BEFORE HON. JUSTICE JAMES.

The People and Walter W. Price vs. Spencer H. Smith.—Mr. W. F. Howe said that in this case he had the honor to appear for the plaintiffs, (instructed by the Attorney-General,) and that the suit was instituted under the 432d section of the Code, against the defendant for usurping the office of Colonel of the First Regiment of the New-York State Militia.

The facts were these: On the 17th March last an election was held to fill the office of Colonel of the First Regiment, and at such election there were only two candidates; namely, Major Price, (the plaintiff,) and Colonel Smith, (the defendant. Colonel Smith received twenty-one votes, and Major Price eight. Smith was, therefore, declared duly elected. Now, he (Mr. Howe) had to submit to the Court that the election of the defendant was void, under the statute of 14th April, 1855, sec. 1, which defined the "First Division District" to consist only of the Counties of New-York and Richmond, and no other county or place. Colonel Smith, at the time of his election, was a resident of Queen's County, and was, consequently, ineligible; and, therefore, Major Price, who was a resident of New-York, was entitled to the office.

Mr. H. S. Bailey, who, with Mr. L. Pitkin, represented the defendant, contended, in a speech of great power, that, under the 65th section of the act of April 14, 1858, Col. Smith was eligible; for that section provided "that a Commissioned Officer, by removal into an adjacent county, should not vacate his office or post."

Mr. Howe, in reply, urged upon the Court that this section was only intended as a "privilege" to Commissioned Officers, affecting an office "actually held" at the time of their removal; and that (as a matter of grace) their going to reside in an adjacent county would not work a forfeiture of office then in existence. Here, there was a "new election" and a "new office;" and the statute of April 8, 1858, clearly settled the question, by enacting, in section 693, that "to be eligible for election, the party must be a resident of the proper military district according to law." Now, the proper district was distinctly defined by the statute of 14th April, 1855, to be "New-York and Richmond;" and Col. Smith was, consequently, ineligible. He (Mr. Howe,) therefore, prayed judgment, that Col. Smith be ousted from command of the Regiment, and that Major Price be declared entitled to that office.

Justice James, in delivering judgment, said that Col. Smith was clearly ineligible under the Statute of April 8, 1858, he being a resident of Queen's County, and, therefore, judgment must be entered for the People that the defendant has usurped the said office of Colonel, and that he be removed and ousted therefrom. But the plaintiff, Major Price, cannot be appointed to the office, although I find him eligible in every respect, inasmuch as he did not receive a plurality of votes at the election.

The Court was crowded with officers and military gentlemen.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

REPORT OF THE REFEREE ON ALIMONY.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—It will be well remembered that in this celebrated divorce case, Chief Justice Oakley, of the Superior Court, before whom the cause was tried, submitted to the jury, among other things, the question, "What amount of alimony ought to be allowed the plaintiff?" Their award was $3,000 dollars annually.

Mr. Forrest appealed from the decree entered on this verdict, contending, among other points, that the question of amount of alimony was not one that could be left to the Jury, but must be determined by the Court. The appeal was successful upon this branch of the case, though others were determined in favor of plaintiff; and the General Term, in 1856, rendered a decree that defendant was entitled to a reference upon the question of the amount of alimony, and they appointed A. C. Bradley referee for that purpose. The cause has since been pending upon that reference. The referee had now rendered his report, as follows:

To the Superior Court:

The subscriber, the Referee named in the judgment of this Court in this cause, on the 24th day of July, 1856, respectfully reports:

That he has been attended by the respective parties, and heard their proofs on the matter referred to him in the said judgment.

That, having regard to the circumstances of the parties respectively, the sum of $4,000 per annum would be a suitable allowance to the plaintiff for her support; that the same should be payable from the 19th day of November, 1850—the day when the suit was commenced—quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year; that so much thereof as shall have fallen due at the time of the decision of the Court on hearing of this cause on this report, be paid within 30 days thereafter, and the residue, as it becomes due, to the United States Trust Company of the City of New-York, for the plaintiff's use; that, as security for the payment of such allowance, it would be reasonable and proper for the defendant to transfer to the said Trust Company the mortgage executed by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul to the defendant on the Font Hill property. (Exhibit No. 19, in Schedule 3, hereunto annexed, dated the 20th day of December, 1856, for $75,000,) together with the bond of the said Sisters of Charity therein described; that on the punctual payment of the defendant of said allowance, the said Trust Company pay the interest on the said bond and mortgage to be received by them to the said defendant or his assigns; but no payments of principal that may be made thereon to be paid over to the defendant or his assigns without the order of this Court, the defendant, however, to be at liberty at any time to apply to this Court, on due cause shown, to change the said security, and to substitute other adequate security therefor

That having regard to the expenses of the plaintiff for counsel fees, and otherwise in prosecuting this action, not taxable as costs merely, no part of any moneys paid or allowed by the defendant to the plaintiff since the commencement of this suit, and before the 24th day of July, 1856, should be deducted from the amount of the allowance hereby reported as suitable to be made.

That the facts found by the Referee, with his opinion on the matters aforesaid are hereto annexed, and marked respectively Schedules One and Two, and that all proofs taken by him are also hereto annexed and marked Schedule Three, wherein also appears any rejection by him of proof offered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. BRADLEY, Referee.

No proceedings have as yet been taken before the Court upon this report. We understand that the defendant intends to carry the case up to the Court of Appeals. It has not yet been heard in that Court.

The Suit Against Trinity Church.

THE CHURCH TITLE SUSTAINED.

The People vs. *The Rector, &c., of Trinity Church et al.*—This suit was brought in the Supreme Court, it will be remembered, to test the title of Trinity Church to the lands held by her in this City. On the trial the Court ordered a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the claim of the plaintiffs was barred by the statute of limitations. The proceedings on the trial were reported in the Times of Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1859.

The General Term have now rendered their decision, affirming the judgment, with costs. It is intended to take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Charles Tracy for plaintiffs; Ogden, Parker & Evarts for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Duncan vs. *Stanton*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Van Buren vs. *Dosh*.—All the parts of this judgment which are appealed from reversed, and the judgment in other respects modified.

Ogden vs. *Ellery*.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Powers vs. *Earle*.—The injunction in this case being merely provisional, and the question having been already twice passed upon, once by the Judge who entered it, and then on a full hearing of both sides by another Judge who continued, should be left to stand to the final decree.

Brady vs. *Belknap*.—Order appealed from modified.

Caffery vs. *Ryan*.—Judgment vacated, and orders appealed from reversed.

Blatchford vs. *New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.*—Order of Special Term awarding an issue reversed.

The People vs. *Secor*.—Writ of error dismissed as premature.

CHAMBERS.

Strong, J.—*The People* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Injunction granted, according to opinion, from an undertaking being given as directed.

Dillaye vs. *Shipman*.—Motion denied, without costs.

Calendar—Wednesday, Dec. 14.

United States District Court.—Nos. 96, 102, 108, 119, 121, 99, 63, 64, 75, 112, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*.—Nos. 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 103, 104, 10, 13, 18, 108, 94, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—*Part I*.—Nos. 2285, 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 1207, 2263, 2239, 2161, 1933, 1723, 2091, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2435, 909, 1289, 1285½, 77, 2223, 1741. *Part II*.—Nos. 2152, 1024, 2916, 2934½, 2436, 1330, 2092, 1596, 1868.

Superior Court—*Part I*.—Nos. 663, 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 487, 699, 711, 713, 714, 227, 597, 75. *Part II*.—Calendar unchanged.

Common Pleas—*Part I*.—Nos. 1315, 1140, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1644, 1647, 1648, 1092, 917. *Part II*.—Nos. 1491, 1492, 109, 691, 144, 1195, 1235, 1456, 1558, 1560, 1561, 67, 1210, 1168, 1200, 1432.

Large Fire in Rochester.—On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Messrs. Burns & Vance, No. 131 Main-street, Rochester, and before the flames could be checked they extended to the Second Baptist Church, destroying the interior of the building, and leaving only the walls standing. The steeple fell over within the walls with a great crash, soon after the church caught fire. The building was valued at $9,000. Numerous houses in the vicinity were injured to a greater or less extent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 48 bbls. Ashes, 20,979 bbls. Flour, 439 bbls. Corn Meal, 20,430 bush. Wheat, 33,949 bush. Corn, 1,000 bush. Rye, 37,000 bush. Oats, 1,000 bush. Malt, 5,759 pkgs. Provisions, and 107 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 45 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½; and 26 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

COCOA—Sales have been made, to-day, of 273 bags Maracaibo, for export, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 100 bags Maracaibo, at 12⅝c.; and 1,350 bags Rio, at 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all descriptions, in first hands, this morning, 70,545 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 37,918 mats and 1,050 bags Java, 23,091 bags Rio and Santos, 4,886 bags Ceylon, 2,400 bags Laguayra, 800 bags Maracaibo, and 400 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Dec. 10, New-Orleans	64,000
Dec. 10, Baltimore	20,000
Dec. 10, Philadelphia	4,000
Dec. 10, New-York	23,091
Grand Total	111,091

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in request, mainly at 21¾c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in brisk demand, at steady rates; sales have been reported of 4,500 bales, including 3,200 bales *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8¾
Middling	11	11⅛	11¼	11⅜
Middling Fair	11¾	12	12⅜	12⅝

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons Maracaibo Fustic, on private terms.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in demand, at uniform prices. Other kinds are quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day. Receipts have been liberal, and holders have offered their supplies freely. Prices have been depressed, though no important change has occurred. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,450 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State at $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; extra State at $5 25@$5 35; chiefly at $5 30; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5@$5 15; extra Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 55; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, $5 60@$5 75, chiefly within the range. ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 35	@$4 85
Superfine State	5 05	@ 5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Wisconsin	5 20	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 55	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 50	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in fair demand at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 2,250 bbls. in lots, at $5 65@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is inactive at old rates; sales have been confined to 300 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues heavy and languid at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey; $4 20 for Baltimore, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, yet not actively inquired for. The only important sale effected to-day was one of 6,500 bushels Racine Spring, in store, at $1 15 ⅌ bushel. Last evening, two loads of prime Milwaukee Club were sold at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in demand and is advancing. Sales have been reported of 22,500 bushels at 86c.@92c. for very inferior to good new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 88c.@91c. for common to fair new White Southern; 92c. for common old White Southern, and 95c.@96c. for old Yellow Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is heavy and prices tend downward. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels at 89c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is in request and is firm. Sales 6,000 bushels, including State at 79c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats find ready buyers, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State, fair to very choice, at 46c.@48c., chiefly at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@45c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported of 750 bales North River at full prices.

HIDES—Have been quiet and influenced by the heavy stock available; the tendency of the market is favorable to buyers.

HOPS—Small sales of new have been reported to-day at 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Has been in moderate request. Included in the reported sales have been 200 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$24 50; and 100 tons English Refined Bar, at $53 50@$54 ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has been inquired for; including Galena at $5 80@$5 90; and Soft Spanish, at $5 62½@$5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive. Quotations have not varied much.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 100 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 50c.@52c.; 50 bbls. old crop do. do. at 43c.@44c.; and 1,750 hhds. clayed Cuba and Cuba Muscovado, within a range of from 22c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, though not plenty, is available at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. The demand is limited. Week's receipts, 449 bbls.; estimated stock at the close, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been more inquired for, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon. Estimated stock on hand, 5,000 bbls. Tar is more abundant, yet is quiet at from $2 50@$2 87½ ⅌ bbl. Resin has been in very moderate request, including Common at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ 310 lbs.; No. 2 at $1 57½@$1 75 ⅌ 310 lbs.; and No. 1 at $1 85@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Estimated stock of Common on hand, 9,000 bbls. From the circular of Messrs. Luce & Turner we have compiled the following statement of the *Naval-Store Trade of New-York—Jan. 1 to Dec. 13, 1859.*

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine—bbls	90,070	83,731
Spirits Turpentine—bbls	142,103	62,355
Resin	672,662	546,523
Tar	45,123	18,474

OILS—Linseed has been in request at 55c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and is down to $16 25@$16 37½ for Mess; and $11 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats and Bacon are essentially unaltered. Lard is in request, at steady rates; sales to-day, 285 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10⅜c.@11⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy. Sales to-day, 450 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 37, for new extra Western Mess; $5 12@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 14c.@21c. for State; 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at from 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, during the week, 53,000 pieces were sold, including, according to the Providence *Journal*, 2,500 pieces 64 by 64, 5⅛c.; 15,000 pieces 64 by 64, on private terms, 3,000 pieces 60 by 68, 5⅝c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64, 5¼c.; 5,000 pieces 60 by 64 on private terms.

SEEDS—Prime Clover is scarce and in demand at 8⅝c. ⅌ lb. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

SPELTER—Free sales have recently been effected, chiefly at 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 490 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7c.@7¾c.; 85 hhds. New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@8⅜c., mainly at 8⅜c.; and 450 boxes Havana, at from 7⅞c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Is in demand, and is quoted at from 10⅜c.@10⅞c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs., within the range.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been reported, since Friday last, of 60 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, chiefly at 8¼c.@11½c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½c.@15c.; 23 cases Florida, at 11½c.@13c.; 200 bales Havana, at 28c.@42½c.; and 31 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 62½@$4 25, ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, at 26⅛c.@27c., mainly at 26⅛c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 50 boxes Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 3s. 9d.; 25 tcs. India Beef at 4s. 3d.; 500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 50s., and 10 tons Clover Seed at 25s. For London, 200 bbls. Pork at 3s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.; and 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Glasgow, 10 tons Clover Seed at 30s.; and 30 ¼-boxes Tobacco at 3s.

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A MOTHER'S HYMNS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. A beautiful little volume, entirely original, filled with such hymns as every mother would wish her child to learn.

CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
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THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES
AND RARE CONCEITS
OF
MASTER TYLL OWLGLASS.
Newly collected, chronicled, and set forth in our English tongue, by
KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, F. S. A.
Adorned with many most diverting and cunning devices
BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.
In one elegant volume. Price $2 50.

"Tyll Owlglass' fame has gone abroad into all lands; thus the narration of his exploits has been published in innumerable editions, even with all manner of learned glosses, and translated into Latin, English, French, Dutch, Polish."—*Carlyle.*

"A book for the antiquary—for the satirist and the historian of satire—for the boy who reads for adventure's sake—for the grown person loving every fiction that has character in it. Such a book as this is the ancient history of *Eulenspiegel*."—*London Athenæum.*

Among the folkbooks of the German nation no one has obtained so wide and general a circulation as that which chronicles the adventures of the strolling vagabond and wise jester, Owlglass. It has been read by all classes and by all ages. A favorite with the young for its amusing and quaint adventures, and a study for those who strive by the diligent comparison of different eras of national literature, to arrive at a due appreciation of national character, it possesses a peculiar value for the old. In offering the present beautiful edition, clothed in its elegant holiday dress, the publishers hope that many readers may find amusement and profit in the quaint humor of Master Owlglass.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK No. 5 will be issued Saturday, the 17th inst. It contains fifty tunes and hymns, mostly new—just what is wanted for Sabbath-school Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals and concerts, and New-Year's greetings. Among the many beautiful pieces may be found, "The Happy Christmas Morn," "Music of Angels;" Cantata—"Announcement of the Saviour's Birth;" "The Pleasant Sabbath-school," "Rouse thee, Bell of Heaven," "Sorrow Shall Come Again No More," "Bethlehem Star," "Bright, Happy New-Year's," "Don't you hear the Angels Coming?" "Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home." Price 5 cents; $3 per hundred; postage 1 cent. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, publisher.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 24.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of

WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,

Situated on 14th st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.

The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.

Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th st, and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to

WM SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department

COMMISSIONERS,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
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WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.
New-York, December 10, 1859.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Prof. L. J. BOECK and Dr. J. ADELBERG have established at No. 146 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., an Institute for the theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches of exact science, and submit the same to the patronage of their friends and the public on the following plan:

I.—PREPARATORY CLASS.

Preparatory instruction in all the common English branches, the elementary branches of Mathematics, principles of Natural Philosophy, Latin and Modern Languages.

II.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Engineering: Surveying and Leveling, &c., &c.—Practice in the fields with the instruments.
2. Architecture.
3. Mechanics.
4. Astronomy and Navigation.

III.—CHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. General Chemistry—Inorganic and organic.
2. Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.
3. Applied Chemistry—*Technology*—Agricultural Chemistry, Manufacturing Chemistry, &c. *Mining and Smelting Sciences*—Mineralogy, Geology, Metallurgy.
4. Physical Geography—In its influence on industrial development.

The Institute is provided with instruments, apparatus and collections for demonstration and practice. The Chemical Laboratory adapted to scientific research and practical work.

A Polytechnic office for chemical analysis and tests is connected with the Institute.

The best City references given.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY.
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Winter Term opens Jan. 4. Terms, for board and tuition in the English branches and Latin, $225 per year. Professors of the highest standing from New-York City, instruct in natural sciences, music, modern languages and painting. For circulars, apply to the Principal, Miss AIKEN.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION, letter-writing, elocution, belles lettres, French and Latin, to pupils at their own residences. Apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 229 West 14th-st. This is a good opportunity for those whose early education has been neglected.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.—The advertiser desires such a situation. He is a graduate of the Yale Engineering School, and bears testimonials from its faculty. He teaches the use of instruments and all kinds of geometrical drawing, also, common English studies. Has had experience. Address WM. M. BAKER, New-London, Conn.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful Teacher, has time for one private pupil on Tuesday evenings, and two on Saturdays. Best testimonials and references. Terms moderate. SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOVERNESS. A SITUATION to teach English. The highest testimonials given. Address, for one week, ENGLISH GOVERNESS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.

The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS *of the Palmer Marbles in* PASSE-PARTOUTS.

Water and oil color boxes, drawing instruments, drawing books, &c., forming the most recherche presents for the coming holidays.

W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES
AT BARGAINS.

The subscriber has received four dozen of gold hunting-case English patent lever watches, with orders to sell them for cash and remit the money to the manufacturer in Europe by the 10th of January next, and I am now selling them at much less prices than ever before offered in this market.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal st., formerly No 11 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,
by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.
With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO—ON VIEW AND for sale: GAINSBOROUGH'S celebrated picture: "THE WOODCUTTER'S DAUGHTER." The finest work of this master in the United States. "THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH," HAY'S *chef d'œuvre*. Other works by high-class artists. Admittance on application, from 9 A. M. to 4½ P. M., at the Studio, University, Washington-sq. Room No. 12.

PAINTERS OF SLIDES FOR THE MAGIC LANTERN wishing employment, will address R. D. MAY, Roxbury, Delaware County, N. Y., stating the names and prices of paintings on hand.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

SKATES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH skates for sale to the trade by
WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

[illegible]SCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and moore inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5. Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY,

SINCE ALL, OLD AND YOUNG, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH, viz: That PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, judges, attorneys, doctors, clergymen, professional men and gentlemen and ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles County, Mo.,
Nov. 19, 1857.

Prof. O. J. Wood—*Dear Sir*: Some time last Summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparations I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing and beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performance of all that is claimed for it.

Mrs. C. SYMONDS,
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. No. 114 3d-st.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

Prof. Wood—*Dear Sir*: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS,

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire railing establishment,) and No 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MOUNT VERNON.

The following sums have been received since the last report of the Ladies Mount Vernon Association;

Through Mrs. Horace F. Clark, Lady Manager Queens Co	$53 00
Through Mrs. Marian Valentine, Lady Manager Queens Co	2 00
Through Vice Regent, two small subscriptions	50
Through Mrs. Holbrooke, Lady Manager Warren Co	24 00
Through Mrs. Halsey King, Lady Manager Warren Co., from E. Z. C. Judson, Esq., alias "Ned Buntline."	5 00
Through Mrs. J. H. Ketchum, Lady Manager Dutchess Co	2 00
Through Mrs. M. E. Jenkins, Lady Manager Saratoga Co	1 00
Through Mrs. Dr. E. P. Phelps, Lady Manager Montgomery Co	43 50
Through Miss S. F. Cooper, Standing Com., Otsego Co., from Schools in Springfield	1 35
Through Mrs. Paris Barbour, Lady Manager Cortlandt Co	16 50
Through Mrs. C. A. Platt, Lady Manager Oswego Co	24 35
Through Mrs. Augustus Chapman, Lady Manager St. Lawrence Co	8 50
Through Mrs. M. B. Collins, Lady Manager Clinton Co	5 00
Mrs. Adam Woodruff, Strykersville, Wyoming Co.	1 00
Mrs. Percy Pyne, New-York City, through Vice Regent	25 00
Mrs. Isaac Hone, New-York City, through Vice Regent	10 00
Members of Mechanic Hose Co. No. 2, Brooklyn, W. D.	7 50
Through Miss L. Hathaway, Lady Manager New-York City	1 50
Through Mrs. E. J. Montgomery—Maggie Francis, New-York City	5 00
Total	$236 70

E. J. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.
No. 138 West 36th-st, Dec. 12. 1859.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"BLOW YE THE TRUMPET, BLOW!"

The favorite Hymn of
JOHN BROWN,
which was sung at his grave to his favorite tune, "Lennox," will be played on THURSDAY NIGHT, 15th inst., at the COOPER INSTITUTE,
By Shelton's celebrated Band, assisted by the
VOICES OF THE WHOLE CONGREGATION.
DIRGES AND SOLEMN MARCHES
will also be performed during the intervals between the speeches.
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER,
Rev. HIRAM MATTISON
AND
Rev. J. R. SLOANE
will address the meeting.

Other eminent speakers will also be present.

The meeting will be opened by Prayer.

Doors open at 5½ o'clock. Exercises to commence at 7 precisely. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the door. Also, Dollar Tickets, entitling the purchaser to an elegant PHOTOGRAPH of JOHN BROWN.

As the purpose of this meeting is to raise money for John Brown's destitute family, it is to be hoped that the Dollar Tickets will be liberally purchased.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.—The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby denounce as unpatriotic and untrue, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position; and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., at 7 o'clock

His Honor Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:
Jas. H. Beekman, Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Hallock, B. M. Whitlock, S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua L. Henry, W. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt,
E. E. Morgan, J. T. Soutter, James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell, John J. Astor, Jr., A. T. Stewart.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. Soutter, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by J. FIEN, No. 60 Fulton-st., for two sheets of BOILER DRAWINGS on tracing paper, lost about noon Dec. 13, between No. 19 Nassau-st., and No. 60 Fulton.

STOLEN.—ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 3, 300 PAIRS of women's morocco BOOTS were stolen from the copper nail shoe manufactory of E. U. Jones, of Woodhaven, L. I. A reward of $20 will be given (upon the recovery of the goods) to any person giving information thereof. E. U. JONES.

FOUND—A LADIES' WATCH AND CHATELAINE. The owner can recover the same on application to JOHN HOEY, at the Adams Express Company's Office, No. 59 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED and PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS and ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-priced Plaids, Bayaderes, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Are now offering at prices
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain-fixtures of every kind.
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES,
And a large and desirable stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin—
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
at low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
POINT A L'AIGUILLE,
BRUSSELS POINT,
MECHLIN and HONITON,
In Capes, Collars, Sets, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c.
This will be a good opportunity for persons wishing to make Christmas presents.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an additional lot of
MUSLIN DELAINES, CALICOES, PARAMATTAS, WOOL PLAIDS and STUFF GOODS, &c., &c.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12.
For the convenience of customers, these goods are cut up in dress patterns, and sold at a separate counter.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
CLOAKS AT GREAT BARGAINS,
Comprising the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
NEW CLOAKS.
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS.
ELEGANT CLOTH CLOAKS.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS.

W. D. ELLIOTT, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., respectfully announces to intending purchasers of Cloaks that he has manufactured, in anticipation of the approaching festive season, a most superb assortment of rich and fashionable garments, which he will offer during the next three weeks at astonishingly low prices.

ELLIOTT (late) MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.

361 BROADWAY. 539
TUCKER
Is clearing out a large stock of
SOIREE COIFFURES,
at $1 50 the set.
HIS BRIDAL SET,
so popular, needs no comment.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that for the
HOLIDAYS,
his surroundings are of a very pleasing character.
Three more cases on point of arrival.

LADIES' FURS AND CLOAKS.
APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY GIFTS.
An unusually large assortment of rich and fashionable articles have been prepared by the subscriber, and will be offered for the balance of the season
AT TRULY POPULAR PRICES.
SPLENDID AMERICAN SABLE CAPES,
TIPPETS, CUFFS AND MUFFS.
Also RICH VELVET CLOAKS
and
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.

Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.

Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard, Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

25 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Having determined to dispose of considerable of their stock before stock-taking on Jan. 1, will offer for the next 20 days,
POINT A'GUILLE SETS,
POINT A'GUILLE COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD SHAWLS,
BLACK THREAD VEILS,
BLACK THREAD CAPES, &c., &c.,
at 25 per cent. reduction from usual prices.
EMBROIDERED SETS,
MEDALLION SETS,
INSERTION SETS,
EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
of new and beautiful designs at the same reduction.
THEIR STOCK OF RICH LACES IS UNSURPASSED, being imported expressly for the best City retail trade. The attention of purchasers is earnestly requested.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—SPECIAL SALE.
No. 551 Broadway, until the 31st inst.

English and American De Laine	12½ cents.
English and American Calicoes	10 cents.
Scotch Ginghams	12½ cents.
Poil De Chevers	25 cents.
Silk Alencias	12 cents.
Foulard Silks, 56 cents, worth	87½ cents.
Cuban Cloths, 1½ yards wide	50 cents.
Black and White Silks, handsome	75 cents.
Poplins and Valencias, reduced	25 per cent.
Rich Black Silks	$1.

Embroideries, Veils, &c., equally cheap. 200 pocket Handkerchiefs, 50 cents, previously sold $1.

Observe,
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS,
In new shapes and elegant designs, not to be found elsewhere.
Also,
MEDALLION AND INSERTION CAPS,
INFANTS' CLOAKS, ROBES AND DRESSES,
ILLUSION CAPES, BERTHAS, BRETELLES, AND WRISTLETS.
THREAD NET SLEEVES AND
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
in endless variety. All very appropriate for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
By Royal Permission
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire stock of Ladies' and Children's Manufactured
FURS AT RETAIL,
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
in consequence of losing their charter by the 1st proximo
MARK J. KING, Manager,
No. 54 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND BONNETS—SPECIAL SALE.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
Closing the season's styles at a great sacrifice.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—VERY HEAVY, $2 per pair; sold much below the market price to pay advances.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

BROADCLOTHS.—BEAVER AND PILOT cloths, cassimeres, satinets, flannel, alpaca, prints, muslins, linens, tablecloths, &c., for sale at reduced prices, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Needlework Sets and Collars,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs.
Rich Medallion Lace Sets and Collars.
Point and Point Applique Lace Sets, &c., &c.
Ladies please call and examine.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
SILKS WORTH $1 75 SELLING FOR $1 12½.
RICH SILK ROBES
For Holiday Presents,
AT ALMOST HALF PRICE,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND LACE DRAPERIES.
LADIES, IN PREPARING THEIR PARLORS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WILL PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT THEY WILL FIND
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
AT AUCTION PRICES.

CLOAKS AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway,
WILL BE FOUND
THE CHEAPEST CLOAKS IN THE CITY,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE HIGHEST PRICES.
Also,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT
OF OPERA and PARTY CLOAKS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
A large assortment
in
CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Received per steamship *Persia*,
Will be exhibited
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Our Stock of Lace Goods is replete with all the novelties of the season, comprising
POINT SETS, APPLIQUE SETS,
VALENCIENNES, HONITON, MEDALLION,
AND LACE INSERTED SETS.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' and INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
DRESS MAKING.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
LADIES' FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
HUDSON BAY SABLES, HUDSON BAY SABLES,
RUSSIAN SABLES, RUSSIAN SABLES,
MINK SETS, MINK SETS,
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES
AND MUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
GENT'S FUR GLOVES, GENT'S FUR COLLARS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
AN ELEGANT ENGLISH VELVET CARPET AT $1 25 PER YARD!!
A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPET AT 75c., 87½c. and $1 per Yard.
A Rich
PIANO OR TABLE COVER.
A Beautiful Parlor
DOOR MAT.
A pair of
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
ALL AT
LOW PRICES.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S,
Bowery, third door from Hester-st.
N. B.—50,000 yards good INGRAIN CARPETS, 25c., 30c., 40c. and 50c. per Yard.
DRUGGETS 4 yards wide.
OIL-CLOTH, 1 to 8 yards wide, cheap.
ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANDERSON'S, BOWERY,
Sign of the large Golden Eagle.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
A large assortment of all the most
FASHIONABLE STYLES WORN THIS SEASON.
PLAIN BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $4 50 to $6.
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6 50, $7 and $8.
FINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
with pleated back and the new style of hood, elegantly made and trimmed, at $8 75, $9 50 and $10.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloth Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
are now offering to the retail trade,

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75	to	$20 00
French Brocatelle, per set	70 00	to	85 00
German Brocatelle, per set	40 00	to	50 00
Reps and Lasting	20 00	to	30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00	to	25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00	to	45 00
English Damask	10 00	to	15 00

including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm, from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY.
Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

A TENOR SINGER WANTS AN ENGAGEMENT with some Protestant Church Choir. Address for one week G. B. G., Madison-square Post-office.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Ladies' Charity Fair.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Popping the Question.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—An Unequal Match—The Obstinate Family.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Never Judge by Appearances—Love's Labor Lost.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Don Cæsar de Bazan—A Day in Paris—The Yankee Heiress—Paddy Carey—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Doom of Deville.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Dick Turpin—Nixon & Aymar's Circus—Ben Bolt.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS—East Twenty-ninth-street—Exhibition of Monster Photographs, Statuary, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Lecture Before the Dramatic Association.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS — No. 444 Broadway — Negro Minstrelsy—and the piece of P. P. P. P.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Levees of Dollie Dutton, 3 and 7½ P. M.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President, owing it is said, to the non-arrival of the *Tennessee*, with dispatches from Mexico, did not send in his message yesterday. This obstacle is now removed by the arrival of that steamer at New-Orleans last evening, and it is anticipated that the message will be given to Congress to-day. There seems to be no reason to believe that the delay of the Executive is at all dependent on the movements of the House. Our correspondent assures us that all hope of an early organization is now abandoned; and that many doubt whether Congress will be in a constitutional condition to transact business, either this Winter, or at any time hereafter.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, made a speech in reply to the Republican Senators on Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolution. He was confident that the election of a Republican President would necessarily result in a dissolution of the Union. The South were forewarned, and would be forearmed for her hour of trial. Mr. Gwin concurred in all that Mr. Clay said, and hoped the Republicans would not press a policy which could only end disastrously to the Union. Messrs. Hale and Wilson replied, reiterating the arguments they have before employed. Mr. Wade has the floor for to-morrow.—The House listened attentively to a speech of Mr. Sickles in vindication of Northern Conservatism and in reprobation of the Anti-Lecompton party. Mr. Adrain, of that party, followed in a vein similar to that of Mr. Hickman on Monday, menacing the South, and declining to be bound by the action of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Clark (of New-York) and Mr. Hickman followed, and after a desultory discussion the House adjourned.

The *Moses Taylor*, from Havana on the 8th, and the *Isabel* from the same port on the 10th, bring advices from Cuba and Porto Rico to a later date. The Havana news is not of interest. Preparations for honoring the approaching departure of Gen. Concha were on foot, the General expecting to leave on the 13th inst. The markets were dull. A correspondent, writing from Sagua la Grande, gives interesting particulars of the outward voyage of the United States steamer *Wyandotte*.

Our dates from Porto Rico extend to Nov. 27. The papers abound in particulars of the festivities at the reception of Gen. Serrano, upon his passage through the island to Havana. The Spanish frigate, the *Paz*, was wrecked on the coast on the 28th ult.

We have highly important accounts of the progress of events in Mexico. The dates from Vera Cruz are to Dec. 8. They give a discouraging picture of the state of the Liberal interest. Violent dissensions prevailed in the Cabinet of Juarez, which, it was thought, must necessarily be dissolved before unanimity could be restored. The propriety of placing Señor Lerdo in the seat of Juarez was openly discussed. Pending these difficulties, Mr. McLane remained on board the *Brooklyn*. From the interior, the accounts are uniformly of disasters to the Constitutional army. No doubt is left of the rout and retreat of Degollado's army, nor of the death of Coronado at Tepic. The Conservative arms were in the ascendant everywhere. Gen. Woll had occupied San Luis Potosi; Cobos was in possession of the Isthmus. The reported pacification of Yucatan proves to be an error—the Indians of the west, by their violent insubordination, calling for new operations on the part of Government.

Mr. Charles M. Stebbins and his associates of the Western Union Telegraph Company have commenced the construction of a telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco. The line on the eastern end has been completed for nearly 300 miles west of St. Louis, and on the western about 250 miles from San Francisco. This enterprise is under the patronage of the New-York Associated Press, together with other presses in the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and the Sacramento *Union*.

The State Committee of the Mozart Hall Democracy held a session yesterday at Albany. Committees of five from each Congressional District were appointed to call primary meetings and Conventions, to elect Delegates to the National Convention before the first of next January. Resolutions denouncing Collector Schell, Postmaster Fowler, Marshal Rynders, and Surveyor Hart, for the part which they took in the recent municipal election, were offered and laid over.

The American Tract Society suffered a severe reverse yesterday in the destruction by fire of its Depository on Spruce-street. The flames were first discovered in the drying-room, which occupies the fifth floor of the building, and before they could be checked the contents of the fourth and fifth floors had been destroyed. The water flooded the three lower stories, and of course ruined the stock which was stored there. It was at first hoped that the insurances, which amount to $83,000, would cover the entire loss, but there is reason to believe that this will not be the case. The Tract House proper, which is located on Nassau-street, is uninjured, and the publications of the Society, as will be seen from a card which the Assistant Treasurer publishes, will be issued as usual.

Sentence of death was yesterday pronounced for the third time upon James Stephens, lately convicted of poisoning his wife. The third day of February next was fixed as the day of execution. In the General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, a decision was announced affirming the judgment of the Special Term, dismissing the complaint in the action brought by the People of the State against Trinity Church, to test the title of the Church to lands held by it in this City. A suit against Prof. Morse, of electric telegraph celebrity, was brought to trial yesterday before Justice Strong, in the Supreme Court Circuit. The action is on an alleged breach of covenant in an assignment by Prof. Morse to one Clum (who assigned his right to the plaintiff) of the right to operate telegraphs in Plymouth and Barnstable Counties, in Massachusetts, and along the Old Colony Railroad. The trial will continue to-day.

In the First Regiment *quo warranto* case, the Court has decided the ineligibility of Col. Spencer Smith, on the ground of non-residence, and Major Price, at the same time, is determined not to be entitled to the Colonelcy, because he failed to receive a plurality of the votes cast.

The Representatives of the New-York Fire Department held their annual meeting on Monday evening. The annual report stated that the Permanent Fund of the Fire Department is now $97,250. The disbursements during the last year amounted to $38,890 16, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of $3,225 82. Besides the usual donation of $2,000 from the Common Council, a donation of $3,000 was received from the Legislature. Hon. John Scoles contributed $253 53, the proceeds of his lectures; and from the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company $1,500 was received, being the first dividend paid to the Department, in accordance with the provisions of its charter. The proceeds of the annual Firemen's Ball were $4,924 37. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The most important document submitted before the Board of Supervisors, at its meeting yesterday, was a report of the Committee on Printing and Stationery, setting forth that the Commissioners of Records had paid more than four times as much for printing and binding the records of judgments of the County Clerk's Office,—viz., $400,000—as the work could have been contracted for, and recommending the adoption of a resolution requesting the Commissioners to deliver the records to the Board, to be sold or otherwise disposed of, as the Board shall direct. The report, with the resolution, was adopted. A summary of expenditures for State and County purposes from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, amounting to $3,094,158 59, was presented by the Comptroller. It was directed that $416 66 be paid to Garrett Dyckman, for services as Register during the last quarter of his term, the suit against him for alleged defalcation having been terminated in his favor. The City Canvassers revised the returns of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, in the Second Aldermanic District, and of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District. A motion made by Alderman Stephens to appoint a committee to examine into gross frauds alleged to have been committed in the Second District, was lost.

The Aldermanic Committees of New York and Brooklyn, having the Ferry question under consideration, held a conference last evening. The New-York Committee, at the request of the Brooklyn delegation, agreed to report in favor of leasing the ferries, with a proviso that no higher rates shall be charged than those of the Union Ferry Company in January, 1854. This would bring the fare for foot passengers back to one cent.

The final decree in the case of the slave-bark *Orion* has been filed by Judge Hall, giving judgment to the United States, and condemning the vessel and cargo to forfeiture.

The hearing in the extradition case of Dr. Schilling was continued before United States Commissioner Betts. Mr. Buckley moved for the discharge of the prisoner upon several grounds,—among others that the party claimed came under the exception contained in the third article of the treaty, he being virtually a citizen of the United States. The case is still on.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and Panama, New-York Central, Pacific Mail, Hudson River and Illinois Central higher. The Foreign Exchanges very active for the Boston steamer at the reduced rates last quoted. The Money market without any new feature.

Sales were made of 4,500 bales Cotton, including 3,200 *in transitu*, at steady rates. The transactions in Flour, Wheat, Rye and Barley were limited. Prices of Flour and Wheat favored buyers. Corn, Coffee, Sugars, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco, Metals and Whisky were in demand. Dry Codfish and Pickled Mackerel were also inquired for. Molasses attracted more attention. Provisions were less active. Pork and Beef were depressed. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Union Meeting.

It seems to be taken for granted by some of our cotemporaries that the proposed Union-saving meeting is to help the Democratic Party. The *Tribune* and *Evening Post* are especially vehement in opposing and denouncing it on this ground. They assume that its object is to alarm the North by proclaiming that the Union is endangered by sectional agitations and crusades, and that it can only be preserved by crushing the Republican Party.

Even if this were so, there is a very evident mode by which the anticipated danger can be averted. Let those journals and their party associates convince the public that the Republicans neither countenance nor approve such crusades, and that they will not be behind any other party in resisting attempts against the safety and the peace of the Southern States. Let them cordially approve of the ostensible object of the meeting, and aid in its attainment. They will thus most effectually disarm any attempt to inculpate them in the mischiefs to be denounced, and rescue the party they represent from the damage to which they consider it to be exposed.

It is quite possible the meeting may aim at achieving a party advantage, instead of promoting the general peace and the public good. If it does, we shall be quite as zealous as either of our neighbors in denouncing those who may thus divert it from the object for which it has been called. That object is merely to reassure the people of the Southern States, as to the substantial loyalty and good faith of the North. The Harper's Ferry affair has shaken Southern trust in our fidelity to the principles of the Union. Whether with or without reason, they have seen in it an indication of Northern hatred to Slavery, and of the modes by which that hatred is very likely to be hereafter expressed. They regard the invasion as a legitimate result of the current Northern sentiment, and as actually, even if not openly, approved and indorsed by Northern opinion. We may regret the ignorance and credulity which induce such a belief, but we can scarcely deny its existence or its sincerity, or question the evil consequences to which it tends. Nor can we doubt the propriety of taking steps to correct it—to remove the error in which it originates, and restore the confidence which it has so seriously shaken.

We do not suppose the Union itself to be in any special or immediate danger. We do not believe the mass of the substantial people of the South are ready for disunion, nor do we very clearly see by what practical steps they could effect it even if they were. If their members withdraw from Congress, they will only leave all Federal legislation in the hands of the North and West. If they were to seize the forts and arsenals in the Southern States, they could only hold them against an imaginary foe. If they were to refuse payment of customs, a few revenue cutters would collect them or seize their vessels, leaving them no redress. A year or two of masterly inactivity on the part of the General Government would give them time for reflection, and opportunity for the return of new and more sensible members to Congress. Dissolution is very easily effected on paper, but attended with serious difficulties in practice. Non-intercourse is equally impracticable,—simply because the South wants to sell what we want to buy, and *vice versa*. This mutual necessity is more powerful than resolutions, and will outvote a whole mass-meeting of exasperated patriots. Interest, in the long run, is sure to outweigh passion:—all that is necessary is to give it time to make itself duly and fully felt. With all its drawbacks, the Union is of very great advantage to the people of both North and South; and while it continues to be so, we believe it will be preserved.

But the mere fact of an outward Union should not suffice any man who loves his country. A Union of sections mutually hating and distrusting each other,—in which citizens of either have no rights within the limits of the other,—and where the only greetings exchanged are those of dread on the one side and detestation on the other, is certainly not such a Union as our [illegible] formed, or as the welfare of [illegible] requires. And the people of the Nor[illegible] to themselves, as well as to the whole country, to do whatever they can justly and fairly to remove the causes which have led to so unhappy a change in the relations of the two sections. The meeting to be held next week can do something toward the accomplishment of that end. So far as it promises to do this, it merits the countenance and support of every patriotic citizen.

An Independent Press.

It is quite impossible for many intelligent persons to conceive of such a thing as an independent newspaper. Journalism, especially in this country, has been so long considered a mere appendage of political partisanship, that it has ceased even to claim for itself any higher function than that of echoing the sentiments, defending the acts, assailing the enemies and seeking the success of one or another political party. The general estimate of every newspaper is, that it must take its guidance wholly from one party or another:—it must be in the interest and under the substantial control of one or the other:—it must look to one or the other for its readers, its influence and its support. And Journalists themselves have too commonly come to accept this as their position and their duty. They may have opinions of their own,—but they must only express these opinions when they coincide substantially with those of the political party through which alone they can possibly expect to accomplish anything for the public good. Hence, even those newspapers which claim to be independent, as even the most violent party organs do, take good care to restrict their independence within the permitted limits of party service.

Now we see no necessity for accepting such a position as this,—nor does it seem to us consistent with the true idea and highest usefulness of Journalism as a distinct profession. A political party is a voluntary association of persons agreeing mainly in sentiment, and seeking by combined action to give their principles effect upon the public at large, and upon the practical conduct of affairs. Two such parties at least are generally struggling for the ascendancy. This is all well,—and is a well-settled necessity in all free governments. Experience shows that the only way in which the popular will can be ascertained and carried into effect, is by means of such party organizations and contests. Naturally enough each party endeavors to bring into its own support all possible agencies of public influence,—large interests, powerful corporations, eloquent speakers, stirring writers, and especially the newspaper press. It is quite right, too, that journalists who deem this the best mode of exerting their professional influence, should enlist with one party or the other, with more or less complete surrender of their individual sentiments and opinions, or their individual right to have any.

But, since every rational man must be prepared to admit that no party is wholly right or wholly wrong,—wholly honest or entirely corrupt; that there is good in both, and more or less of evil in both,—why should not a public journal devote itself to independent criticism of all parties—assert its right to judge them all from its own standard of public principles, and approve or condemn whatever in the conduct of either may seem to merit applause or censure? A newspaper, conducted as a first-class journal should be in the present stage of the profession, ought to be quite as capable of forming opinions, of criticizing the conduct of public men, and of judging the tendency of political measures, as the leaders of any political party. Why should it not exercise whatever ability it can command in the honest and patriotic performance of this function? Because, say those who cannot conceive of the possibility of independent journalism, it will have no party organization to support and enforce its views. The *Courier and Enquirer*, speaking of this point, says:

> "The time may come when a paper of this kind may exert a vast influence; but one thing is certain, and that is that *such a time has not yet arrived. There is no independent party now existing here.* The parties which now divide the country have each a particular creed, and by this they profess to abide. There may be men who like a part of the creed of one and a part of that of another. Until, however, *a party shall be formed whose creed shall be that now professed by those papers which style themselves independent, these men can effect but little.*"

This assumes that the only method of acting upon the public is through a party;—that a partisan organization, party discipline, and a system of partisan propagandism, is the only way in which any practical results in politics can be brought about. Now this is a great mistake. Public opinion is the basis of all party action, and whatever affects that, creates parties, and imposes upon party leaders the subordinate task of combining and directing forces which exist in advance of them. Independent journalism addresses itself to the judgment—the unbiased common sense, of the whole community. It appeals to the public as men, not as partisans, and endeavors to afford them the means of deciding upon the merits of the parties which respectively claim their support. It needs no party embodying and espousing its views in order to give them effect;—they carry by their own merit to individual minds whatever weight they may deserve, and their results must be sought much more in the general tone of thought of the whole community, than in any special action of any political party.

Any journal attempting to assert such a general vigilance of criticism over other parties, will be judged by each according to the temporary effect produced upon its own feelings and its own fortunes. When the Times, for example, commends the object and purpose of the Union Meeting, it is denounced by the *Tribune* and encouraged by the *Express*:—when it censures the party aims and narrow views which threaten to control and belittle that movement, the *Express* accuses it of inconsistency. When it denounces Southern ultraism to-day, it is accused of Abolitionism:—when it visits equal censure upon Northern extremists to-morrow, it is charged with courting Southern favor and abandoning its former views. This is unavoidable, and springs from the inability of party organs and party men to conceive it possible that either newspapers or individuals should accomplish anything for the public good except through the machinery in which they themselves move. We are quite prepared for such censures, and are entirely fearless of their effect. We propose, in our discussion of political matters, to express the opinions of the Times, and not merely to echo those of any party or any section. We know that the field of public sentiment is at all times quite large enough to find abundant work for at least one independent laborer. And it certainly is not by the present aspect of our political affairs that we are to be driven from this conviction. Neither of the two "parties which now," according to the *Courier and Enquirer*, "[illegible] the country," has such a "particular [illegible] by which it professes to abide" as should discourage independent men from exposing the infatuations and laying bare the weaknesses of each. The organization of each is broken and imperfect; the platform of each is yet to be reconstructed before any great number of men, disposed to judge for themselves of their public duties, can lend an unqualified support to either. Neither can point to any representative statesman who avowedly embodies a political creed on which the whole party is prepared to agree. With the gravest questions of social and political economy rising urgently up before us in the immediate future, we propose to stand more resolutely than ever to our determination of looking at those questions with our own eyes, judging them with our own mind, and addressing ourselves directly to the public, with no reference whatever to party hopes or fears, and no assistance to ask from party machinery.

The Central Park in Winter.

The promise, or, if our readers please, the menace, of a thorough, emphatic snow storm, has been hanging over us just long enough to give a special zest to the preparations which are making at the Central Park to convert that noble pleasure-ground of the people into a true Winter Garden of the most delightful kind. With nearly five miles of broad, smooth, well-built roads thrown open to all decent and well-behaved comers, and winding, with a constant regard to the pleasing and the picturesque, over the skillfully varied and tastefully undulating surface of the Park, the lovers of rapid motion, crisp, wintry, sparkling air and merry bells, will find the first genuine snow-fall of the season the summons to a sleighing-carnival such as New-York has never before known.

Broadway, after a snow-storm, has long been ranked by travelers with the Roman Corso and the promenade of the Champs-Elyseés, as one of the "things to be seen," and it is not to be denied that the physiognomy of our great City artery at such times is one of the most gay and striking spectacles in the world. But Broadway, even at the top of its most mirthful moments, is after all a business street, and the throngs which pour through it must always lack something of that wholesome and refreshing atmosphere of high animal spirits which belongs to a pure festivity, and the need of which in the midst of our hard-working, eager, enthusiastic community, has been so long admitted and so much bewailed by all reflecting men. Then, too, a hundred causes conspire to make sleighing in Broadway almost as much of a toil as of a pleasure. The snow, though it fall never so thickly, and on never so tempting a level, is sure to meet with rough usage enough to depreciate its value as a roadway very fast. The sidewalks must be cleared away for the foot-passenger, and great mountains of coagulated snow are accordingly heaped from either side into the carriage-way. Heavy cart-wheels crush it into ruts; diligent crossing-sweepers cut channels across it down to the bare stone; the subterranean fires of the great steam-world which burns and throbs under half the City insensibly melt it away, and in the course of twenty-four hours the white garment of the Winter becomes a draggled abomination, odious to pedestrians, charioteers and policemen alike.

The roads leading out of the City tempt too many devotees of the unsparing lash and the loosened rein to make sleighing there at all agreeable to the milder seekers after a less vehement form of the amusement. All the objections which apply to putting one's self in the way of a fast man in a trotting-wagon, recur with tenfold force when the fast man and his faster horse take to the road with a sixty-pound sleigh on a frictionless floor of snow.

The carriage-drive of the Central Park, under the thoughtful supervision of the admirable Park Police, will give us now an icy corso unrivaled in the world. Nor let it be supposed that the enjoyment of this new pleasure will be confined to those who can afford to play their part in the pageant of the drive itself. The approaches to the Park will be facilitated rather than impeded by the snow, which will allow the mammoth sleighs to make their way quite up to the Park gates; while the sight of so much bustle, animation and amusement as a fine Wintry day will be sure to call out, together with the bracing exercise of movement in the open air, will be richly worth a pilgrimage on foot through the precincts of the drive and the skating-pond. For the sleighers and the skaters will be equally provided for. The snow, which will be carefully massed on the drive for the one, will be as carefully swept from the ice for the other. A pond area of twenty acres, inspected daily with a watchful eye to the safety of the skaters, will this Winter be thrown open to the public. Arrangements have been made for signalizing to a great distance the condition of the ice, and such preparations generally made that old Amsterdam must look well to her laurels if she would not see herself surpassed by her namesake in the New World, in the invigorating sport which has been one of the glories of Holland for so many years.

The effects for good upon the health, both moral and physical, of our City population, which we may reasonably anticipate from this development of out-of-doors entertainment, can hardly be over-estimated. What with riding down town in cars and omnibuses, and warming ourselves in-doors over hot-air furnaces, we have been rapidly educating ourselves for the last ten years into a very undesirable nervousness of body and of mind. The old medical maxim, "Fling but a stone, the giant dies," is as applicable to the *morale* of a people as to the *morale* of a single man. The hardest problems with which we shall have to grapple in our politics will be the easier, we may depend upon it, for our falling heartily in love with the fresh air and the free use of our limbs. If there is any particular "giant" at whom we must sooner or later "have a shy," we cannot do better than begin practicing in our Central Park.

Who are the Organs?—In the present posture of our National affairs it is quite natural that Southern men should wish to know what the Republican Party is and who are the lawful expounders of its views. The New-York *Tribune*, which has been commonly regarded as expressing the opinions of a good many Republican managers, now denies that it talks Republicanism when it commends John Brown as a "National" man, and his deeds as the essence of patriotic Nationality. The *Tribune*, it appears, "is an Anti-Slavery journal, always has been and always will be." Of course therefore, we can only expect the *Tribune* to indorse Republicanism, whenever "Republicanism" and "Anti-Slavery" agree in one.

Is the *Courier and Enquirer* a Republican organ? And if so, are we to take it as a Republican sentiment that "the South must be *whipped* into submission," if it ventures to think of Disunion? The *Courier and Enquirer* holds this view, and has even volunteered an opinion that the Seventh Regiment of New-York Militia would be found ready and able to "whip" any one Southern State at the necessary time. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, in professing, the other day, his readiness to vote for a "Republican" Speaker, virtually echoed this foolish and insolent threat of the *Courier and Enquirer*. Is it a principle of Republicanism to assume this attitude? If the Northern bullies who adopt it do not know what it means, the Southern men whom it insults have a right to learn how far the North and the Republican Party are bound to obey their dictation.

The Comic Herald.

Thoughtless people are very apt to complain that no comic journal, like *Punch* or *Charivari*, has ever succeeded in establishing itself in this goodly land. It is not worth while to discuss the abstract question whether such a journal be or be not a desirable addition to a national literature, for we already have one, as the rural actors say, "in our midst," and a more comical one than Douglas Jerrold or Mark Lemon ever dreamed of. The New-York *Herald*, whenever it rises from its natural field of personal vituperation into a discussion of graver matters, is invariably more funny than the cleverest caricature of H. B. himself. What could be more deliciously humorous, for instance, than the discovery which the *Herald* has recently made that the well-known hack-dramatist, Mr. D. Bourcicault, is really a missionary from Exeter Hall? The conception of the author of "London Assurance," closeted with Lord Shaftesbury, over a plot for the subversion of the "peculiar institution" of the South makes Jo Miller a prosy political economist in the comparison. Then in the realm of art, to which the *Herald* has recently addicted itself with singular assiduity, it has thrown the "Fudge Papers" entirely into the shade. It draws great auguries of good for our young American artists from the consideration that the "golden age of painting" ranged "from the Thirteenth to the Fifteenth Century," when "all Italy was free and republican," and cites in proof of this brilliant assertion the following unprecedented list of names: "Then flourished Titian, *Teniers*, Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Correggio, Tintoretti, Guido, Leonardo da Vinci and others, who made fair Italia" forever famous.

As every one of these illustrious artists "flourished" in the *Sixteenth* Century, with the exceptions of Guido, who died in the middle of the *Seventeenth*, and the two Tenierses, who were not only born and lived some nine hundred miles beyond the borders of "fair Italia," but died, the elder in the same year with Charles I., of England, and the younger in the happy reign of William and Mary, it must be owned, we think, that the *Herald's* fun far surpasses that of

> "Cæsar, Nebuchadnezzer, Ptolemy and Moses,
> All standing naked in the open air."

Our Southern friends will see that they must not allow themselves to be too severely quizzed by this jocose sheet. It will never do to take the *Herald* in earnest, because that would be to suppose it as ignorant and blundering as it really is light-hearted and facetious.

Congressional Debates.—The House of Representatives seems determined to exhaust all possible topics of discussion before it organizes, and it discusses them all with such coherency, connection, precision, and such evident enlightenment of everybody present, that the country will soon begin to look forward to the election of a Speaker with regret. It is not often that in an assembly of full-grown men, literally the *élite* of a great nation, each member has an opportunity of saying something about everything he can think of, without haste or precipitancy.

The great charm of the proceedings now going on at Washington, however, lies in the fact that nothing which occurs has any connection with anything which went before. On Monday, for instance, Mr. Kellogg said all his friends wanted to have a ballot for Speaker, and that in the meantime he would himself examine the condition of things, both at the North and the South; whereupon Mr. Maynard said the galleries were disorderly, and suggested that the oldest member be appointed Chairman of the House *pro tem.*; but this Mr. Stewart violently opposed, inasmuch as Sherman had recommended Helper's book, and he would not vote the plurality rule, and the "Union meetings" amounted to nothing, and all sections had rights in the Territories under the Dred Scott decision. At this point Mr. Kilgore desired to know if Mr. Stewart would rise in insurrection if a Republican were elected President, and put other questions which he (Kilgore) was ready to answer for Sherman. This caused Mr. Haskin, of New-York, to remark that the editor of the *Constitution* was an Englishman, and that the Administration had treated him badly. Mr. Florence then said that there were no frauds committed in the Pennsylvania Navy-yard. Upon this Mr. Hickman vindicated his own conduct in the year 1858, and Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, inquired who was to prevent the Union from being dissolved.

We do not profess to give in this summary all that these gentlemen said, but the leading points were unquestionably about as coherent as the above, and quite as creditable to the good sense of the body in which this remarkable debate occurred. Congress is at present just the place for any man to say what will nowhere else be listened to, and to ventilate topics which anywhere out of Congress would be voted a bore. If the election of the Speaker be postponed much longer we shall have a full and explicit account of every member's opinion of himself and his views touching the state of the country, the character and antecedents of his principal enemies, and the life and times of John Brown. All this will probably be useful a hundred years hence, but at the present rate of remuneration it is unquestionably expensive.

Southern Decency.—The Virginian papers, we believe, take considerable pains in the interest of Southern society, to avoid publishing advertisements of Abolitionist books and newspapers. What if they extend the rule to private advertisements of subscriptions to reward anybody who will assassinate certain citizens of the United States, designated by name, and under no legal ban whatever. We know that these absurd offers excite nothing but the disgust of sensible people, but this does not make them in the least degree less objectionable. The offer of a reward for people's heads by private or political enemies, is either a very repulsive joke, or a very brutal expression of hate, and in either case, common decency, to say nothing else, demands its exclusion from the columns of any respectable paper. If our Virginia cotemporaries think this sort of thing is funny, we can only wish them better notions of humor; and if they think it serves the South, we wish them a better cause.

Anonymous Communications.—In spite of our constant and persevering announcement that anonymous communications will receive no attention, scarcely a day passes without bringing us many documents of this sort. Some contain statements which, if properly authenticated, would be of public importance and would be promptly published. But how can any man expect us to publish statements, often seriously implicating the conduct of public officials and others, without knowing on what authority they are made? Nothing but the most complete thoughtlessness, or the most extraordinary presumption, can prompt any person to send such communications for use in a public journal without the responsibility even of a name.

We repeat that it is of no use whatever to send them to the Times. They are seldom read and are never used. We must have some responsible name as a guarantee for the accuracy of whatever is offered for publication in our columns.

VIEWS OF OHIO.

Corwin on the Duties of a Citizen—Judge Whitman on Railroads—New Appraisement of Property—Advance of the State—The Coming Governor.

The Beeches, November, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Since the world began, there has been a perpetual dispute, between philosophers, divines, and people, upon the doctrines of Fate and Freewill, till they are all—

——"in wandering mazes lost."

There is almost the same intensity and perplexity of discussion, as to the degree of duty and obedience due from subjects to Governments; or, as Americans would say, from the people to the laws. It turns on exactly the same principle, and runs the same eternal round of ideas, from one ultraism to the other. If you believe in the Divine Right of Kings, you can have no right to change or modify your Government. You must submit to whatever comes. If you believe in the absolute right of revolution, you can begin your revolution when you please and tumble things down generally. Graham, Viscount Dundee, believed the former and slaughtered the Covenanters as if they were sheep, because they believed in the Lord more than the King. Balfour of Burley believed the latter, and killed the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, without mercy. On this much disputed subject of loyalty to Government, our friend Corwin has been discoursing, at the little town of Lebanon—where, if you New-Yorkers had happened to be present, you would have been better pleased and learned more than at a dozen of your sky-scraping lectures—where madmen like Phillips, transcendentalists like Emerson and the little poetasters and sciolists, amuse the multitude. It is a great consolation to me, who live in the backwoods of Ohio, that God never localized mind. It is like the air—free; and and wherever grass grows and water runs among human habitations, it will peep out from the loneliest dwellings. It is my experience in this way which has given me a firmer conviction of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and of their ultimate right of revolution. Mr. Corwin, as you may know, is a man of reading, and you may easily infer has burnt the midnight lamp, not over Euclid and Newton—of which knows he very little—but over the long record of human history; and when I read the report of his speech, I greatly admired how he had, without making a single quotation, spread out the woven warp of history to support his theory of American conservatism. He traced the power of the priests, the Divine Right of Kings, the Divine Ordinance of Government, the substitution of the People for the King, and the consequent Christian duty to obey the ordinances of Government; and of consequence, that John Balfour and John Brown were most atrociously wrong. I grant it. But, is anything proved? Is not the main question entirely left out of view? I want to ask Mr. Corwin, and other learned lawyers well versed in history, one or two searching questions. Is it not historically true that all the usurpations of Governments have been brought about under the forms of law? Were not the imperial Cæsars regularly *elected* consuls? Was not your excellent friend, Mr. Times, Louis Napoleon *elected* Emperor of the French? Is not the Pope elected by the cardinals, and the whole Papal power deduced from the councils elected by the churches? Was not Latimer burnt by law? Was not the tea tax levied by act of Parliament? The question is not whether we owe obedience to a lawful Government, but what *is* lawful in the view of a Christian as well as an American. Suppose that Slavery so far influences this Government that the Supreme Court decides that, as slaves are property, they can be held *anywhere* within the United States, (and you will allow me to say that I cannot see why that is not as plain a deduction from the Constitution as that they can be held in the Territories,) and, in consequence of that decision, slaveholders bring them into Ohio,—have we any right to resist that, or must we submit to the forms of law? According to the conservative doctrine, we must submit, because the Supreme Court says so. I can tell you what will be the fact. They will be driven out with fire and sword, and it will be the last usurpation of that kind attempted under the form of national law.

A month or two since Judge Whitman, of this State, decided that the mortgagees of a railroad cannot sell the *franchises*—that is, the incorporated powers of the company—but could only sell the *materials* of the road, if anything. Indeed, he went so far as to doubt the power of the mortgagees to sell anything. A year or two since the the Court, at Sandusky, decided exactly the reverse, and the practice of the courts now is, to give unlimited power to the mortgagees. I doubt whether either decision is wholly correct. An act of incorporation is an act of the State, for the public benefit only, and I cannot see how this public privilege can be mortgaged, like private property. I think the mortgagees have no rights to anything but the road itself. It does not follow that because the companies have been in the habit of making mortgages in this form, that, therefore, they had a right to bind their franchises. I think the law of railroads ought to be settled on a uniform rule.

Ohio, as you may know, has just made a new appraisement of property. The Board of Equalization have not yet finished their labors; but I think you may safely set down the aggregate at *one thousand millions of dollars*. If you will look back a little, you will think this result one of the marvels of the day. In 1825 the property of Ohio was valued at *sixty millions*, so that in thirty-four years—a single generation—the value of the State has increased *sixteen fold!* It has doubled since 1850. Notwithstanding this, the real, that i., selling value of property, may be set down at one-fifth more than the appraisements. The valuation of Cincinnati now is double that of the whole State thirty-five years ago.

In a short time the new Governor of Ohio will be inaugurated, and you may ask what sort of man is he? We have had occasionally a rough man for Governor, but the coming Governor is the reverse. He is a courteous, educated gentleman, and a live Buckeye besides. Mr. Dennison is a native of Cincinnati—educated at Miomi University, and is well suited for public life. He has been in the State Senate, President of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad,—a practicing lawyer, and mingled much in society. He is a Whig of the old school, but now a Republican, and friendly to Gov. Chase. He read the address, you will remember, at the first National Republican Convention held at Pittsburgh, though it was written by another. He will administer the State Government, I have no doubt, with dignity, intelligence and success. If any of you New-Yorkers want to see something handsome and cheering, come to Columbus in the beginning of January, and see the grand gathering in the marble Capitol of Ohio, where you will find the future statesmen of your country mingling with the grace and beauty of the West. They are a hospitable people in Columbus, and they will receive you in the spirit of hospitality and kindness. A Veteran Observer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Fire Department Fund.—At the annual meeting of the Representatives of the New-York Fire Department, the annual report was read, showing that the Permanent Fund of the Fire Department now amounts to $97,250, invested as follows: $97,000 in bonds and mortgages, and $250 in the Manhattan Bank. At the last annual report there was a balance to the credit of the Fire Department of $1,894 48. Since then the sum of $40,221 50 has been received from various sources, which, in the aggregate, amounts to $42,115 98. In the above amount is included $7,500 for bonds and mortgages canceled. The disbursements during the last year amounted to $38,890 16, including $7,500 reinvested, and $2,000 invested, which makes an addition of $2,000 to the permanent fund; leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of $3,225 82. Although the balance on hand is larger than usual, nevertheless, the Trustees did not deem it prudent to make any further investment to the permanent fund. The coming Winter will make demands upon the fund for a large amount for pensions, coal, shoes and donations, and it was deemed advisable to be in a measure ready to meet applications for assistance. From the Common Council the Fire Department received their usual annual donation of $2,000. From the Legislature the New-York Fire Department received, for the first time, a donation of $3,000. Hon. John Spolas contributed $253 53, the proceeds of his lecture; and from the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company $1,500 were received, being the first dividend paid to the Department, in accordance with the provisions of its charter. The net proceeds of the annual Firemen's Ball were $4,924 37. The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,389 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department. The Committee on Fuel have distributed coal amounting to $[illegible] 25.

The Board elected the following officers for the ensuing year, Mr. Milliken declining a reelection: *For President*—William A. Woodhull, of Hose No. 36. *For Vice-President*—Wm. D. Wickham, of Hook and Ladder No. 15. *For Secretary*—Charles L. Curtis, of Hook and Ladder No. 4. *For Treasurer*—John S. Giles, (reëlected.) [Mr. Giles has been the Treasurer eighteen years.] *Collector*—D. A. Theall (reëlected.) *Trustees*—Jonas B. Phillips, George F. Nesbitt, A. F. Ockershausen. The Board adjourned two weeks from Wednesday, to hear the report of a Special Committee on the Fire Warden Laws.

The Extradition Case.—The case of Dr. Schilling, claimed by the Consul of Wertemburg as a fugitive under the Extradition laws, came up for a hearing before United States Commissioner Betts, yesterday. Thos. C. T. Buckley, for the defence, moved for the discharge of the prisoner—first, because there were no treaty stipulations by which this right of extradition was enforcable at all on the part of the complainant, the Consul of Wirtemburg; second, because the regulations necessary to be complied with previous to the issue of the warrant, were not followed by complainant; third, it did not appear that the party proceeded against was subject to the third article of the Treaty; and, fourth, by the facts disclosed in the papers in which the warrant was issued, the defendant would not be punishable under our laws. He offered as evidence in abatement, the declaration of defendant, made in March, 1858, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, but it was objected to by Mr. McKeon as irrelevant at this stage of the proceeding, and was ruled out. He then proceeded to argue generally the bearing of the Treaty upon this case, showing that Wirtemberg was not an original party to it, and that the manner of her accession, some time afterwards, merely by proclamation of the President—the Senate not having been notified—did not entitle that kingdom to the benefits of the law. No evidence was offered, and the case was adjourned to 1 o'clock to-day.

The Skating Pond in the Central Park.—Much complaint has been made against the action of the Croton Aqueduct Department in refusing to let the Croton water into the Central Park Skating Pond. It appears that last week the upper Reservoir was full, and the Department would willingly have filled the Skating Pond had it been ready to receive the water. It was not till Sunday that it was completed, and then the reservoir lacked three inches of being full, which makes a fall of two feet in the distributing reservoir on Fortieth-street. The Aqueduct Department, feeling that their first duty was to look out for the interests of the City, and to be prepared for fires, refused to let the water into the pond. They say they will gladly furnish the supply for this purpose as soon as the upper reservoir is again filled, which will probably be in a few days. The large fire of yesterday will cause some delay in the matter, but it will, it is hoped, be of short duration.

Arrival of the Mohican.—The United States screw steamer *Mohican*, Commander S. W. Gordon, arrived at this port yesterday, from Portsmouth, N. H., whence she sailed on the 3d inst. A fine opportunity was offered to try the sea qualities of the ship and engines during the trip, as there was no light weather or fair winds. The highest speed attained was 12¼ knots per hour, under single reefed topsails and foretopsail, close hauled, and the engines making seventy revolutions. Eleven and a half knots were made under trysails and foresail, the engines working at sixty-eight revolutions. The trip was most satisfactory in every respect.

Decree of Condemnation and Forfeiture of the Bark Orion.—The case of the bark *Orion*, seized on the coast of Africa by the United States sloop-of-war *Marion* and sent to this port, on suspicion of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, was tried before Judge Hall, sitting in Admiralty, Nov. 21. He took the papers and reserved his decision. This decision was filed yesterday, giving judgment for the United States, and condemning the vessel and cargo. Mr. Donohue appeared for the claimants of the vessel, Mr. Black for those of the cargo, and Mr. Dwight for the United States.

Improvements at the Five Points.—Yesterday workmen armed with pick and axe commenced to tear down the rickety buildings next to the House of Industry, on Worth-street, corner of Mission-place. The proceeding startled the denizens of the vicinity, and large crowds collected during the day, eager to learn the reason of the demolition. They were informed that the ground on which the buildings now stand is to be converted into a play-ground for the children of the House of Industry. This will be a great improvement to the locality.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association.—The Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, on Monday night, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: W. G. M., Alexander Pearson; W. V. G. M., William T. Lloyd; W. G. Treas., John Johnston; W. G. Sec., James Nicholson; W. G. Chap., —— McConnell; W. G. Con., Charles Kennedy; W. G. Asst. Con., Richard Burton; W. G. I. Tyler, —— Knowles; W. G. O. Guard, John Bell.

Liquor Dealers' Meeting.—The monthly meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Society of New-York was held last evening at Hildebrand's Hotel in Hester-street. Mr. Engs, the President, occupied the Chair. There was a large attendance, and many felicitations were exchanged upon the result of the late Municipal election, individuals claiming a large share of the credit for the election of Mr. Wood. The reports of the various Committees, and other routine business consumed the greater part of the evening, and no business of public interest was transacted.

Rumored Illness and Death of Mayor Wood.—There were rumors in circulation on Monday afternoon and yesterday morning, that the Mayor elect was suffering under a severe attack of brain fever, superinduced by the exciting scenes through which he has lately passed. Last evening statements of his sudden death were current, but both reports were happily unfounded. Although suffering from his late affliction, Mayor Wood is in the enjoyment of his usual physical health.

Election Bets.—Two Havemeyer men residing in the vicinity of Waverley-place—so states a correspondent—have bets to pay which are quite as ridiculous as any which have yet been redeemed. One, whose beard is of patriarchal length, is to go for six months with a face half shaven and the other is to saw a cord of mixed wood in front of the residence of the person with whom he was foolish enough to make the wager.

Another Steam Fire-Engine.—Last evening the members of Southwark Engine Company No. 38 held a meeting, to take preliminary steps for petitioning the Common Council to give them a steam-engine similar in style to that of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, and to weigh between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds. The petition was drawn up and signed by all the members.

Tying the Subclavian Artery.—Dr. Willard Parker, assisted by Drs. Bruck and Fisher, successfully performed the operation of tying the subclavian artery at the City Hospital yesterday. The patient was a young man named James Fisher, who was taken to the New-York Hospital several weeks since, in consequence of injuries received by a fall on shipboard.

Police Reports.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

On Monday evening, Detectives Wilson and Williamson apprehended George Burnback, a man 50 years of age, who was employed as clerk in the clothing store of Degroot Brothers, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street, on suspicion of having stolen goods from the establishment. The accused had served the firm for ten years past, and until within a few weeks possessed their entire confidence. Lately, however, it came to their knowledge that Burnback had bought a house and lot in Hoboken, and had adopted a style of living which his income would scarcely warrant. After watching him for several days without detecting anything improper, the officers decided to arrest him. Upon searching him they found he wore an extra pair of pantaloons and also a dress-coat, which had been purloined from the store. Goods, which Messrs. Degroot recognized as theirs, were recovered from the residence of the prisoner at Hoboken, and others still were found at the second-hand clothing-shop No. 90 Baxter-street. Cecilia Zuika, the proprietor of the establishment, and Joseph Bennigan, the clerk, were arrested as receivers of stolen goods. Burnback, it is said, admits that he has acquired his property by this style of thieving, which he has been carrying on for a number of years. The three prisoners are detained for examination.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

On Monday night the grocery store of Frederick Meincke, No. 15 Worth-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $4 in good money, besides several counterfeit bills. A few hours afterwards Officer Rollins, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested a negro named John Smith *alias* Charles Young, for attempting to pass, at an eating saloon in West Broadway, a counterfeit bill, which was subsequently identified as one that had been stolen from Mr. Meincke's store. Other evidence implicating Smith in the burglary was obtained, and Justice Osborne held him for trial on the charge.

PLANS OF COUNTERFEITERS FRUSTRATED.

An attempt was made on Monday evening by a gang of counterfeiters to pass a large number of bills of the denomination of one dollar, purporting to be issues of the Bank of Rutland, Vermont. The Police, however, interfered with the plans which had been laid, by arresting John Brown for offering one of the bills at the store corner of Division and Pike streets. Twenty-two dollars in small change, supposed to be the result of his evening's work, were found in his possession. In the Thirteenth Precinct Wm. Thompson was apprehended for a similar offence. Both prisoners were committed by Justice Steers to answer a charge of forgery.

Coroners' Inquests.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX INJURED BY THE FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the scaffolding in the first story of the marble building in process of construction at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway gave way, carrying with it ten workmen, who had imprudently collected upon it. All but one of them were precipitated through a glass sky-light which was directly beneath, a distance of about twenty feet, to the cellar. The injured persons were conveyed to the Hospital with all possible dispatch. James Madden, of No. 248 Avenue A, died soon after admission from concussion of the brain. Barney Gilmartin, of No. 8 Franklin-street, was found to have sustained a severe concussion and fracture of the clavicle; Martin Carey, residing at No. 221 First-avenue, had his thigh fractured; John Conlahan, residing at the corner of Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, suffered dislocation of the right shoulder and contusion of the hip; John Callahan, of No. 224 East Fourteenth-street, had his back shockingly bruised, and Patrick Hand and John Brady received injuries similar to those of Callahan, though not so severe, as both of them recovered sufficiently to leave the Hospital. At the inquest, which Coroner Madden held in the afternoon, it appeared that five laborers who were employed to supply the plasterers with mortar had collected on the scaffold at once. The weight was greater than the structure was designed to bear, and the pole which supported it gave way. The Jury found that Madden "came to his death by injuries accidentally received by the breaking of a scaffold pole at the building in course of erection in Duane-street near West Broadway." The foreman was exculpated from all blame. Madden was a single man, 23 years of age.

HOUSE AGENT CENSURED.

Coroner Madden investigated the cause of the death of Patrick Flynn, a young man who fell down stairs on Sunday night, at the house No. 14 Baxter-street, and sustained injuries which resulted fatally on Monday. A woman residing in the same house testified that for two years there had been no railing to the stairs or landing places, and that during that time she had known more than twenty persons to have sustained severe injuries by falling down these same stairs. In their verdict the jury censured George G. Hallock, the agent of the premises, for permitting the stairs to remain in so dangerous a condition.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Patrick Sexton, a hand on board a vessel lying at the foot of Canal-street, fell overboard on Monday night, and was drowned before assistance reached him. His body was subsequently recovered, and an inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gamble. Deceased was 35 years of age.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE EQUALIZATION OF THE STATE TAX—COMPENSATION FOR THE INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD—A HEAVY CONTRACT—BILLS AUDITED AND ALLOWED.

The annual estimate of the expenditures of the Board of Education, as adopted by that Board, was submitted to the Supervisors yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Comptroller transmitted a summary of expenditures for State and County purposes from Jan. 1, 1859, to Nov. 30, amounting in the aggregate to $3,094,158 59. It was ordered on file.

The bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, for service of legal papers, amounting to $1,581 91, was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

The bill of W. H. Arthur & Co., for stationery for the Registrar's office, amounting to $1,522 50, was presented and referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

Supervisor Blunt offered a resolution directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to examine the acts of the Board of Equalization, and report whether the equalization of the State Tax among the several counties of the State has been beneficial to this County, and whether the apportionment was just and equitable. It was adopted.

Supervisor Bell offered a resolution proffering the use of the Chamber of the Board to the Court of Appeals whenever it should sit in this City. It was adopted.

The Committee on Annual Taxes was directed to report at the next meeting the amount of compensation to be allowed the Inspectors of Registry, and the number of days for which they are allowed to charge by law.

The Committee on Stationery and Printing was requested to furnish a detailed statement of its doings during the year.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery, to which was referred a preamble and resolution, directing it to report some plan whereby the printed and bound volumes of the records of judgment of the County Clerk's office may be disposed of for the benefit of the County, reported that about 2,000,000 sheets of these records, equal to 28,000 volumes, unbound, besides over 7,500 bound volumes, were found at No. 30 Liberty-street, where they were stored. The cost of printing and binding these records they found had amounted to nearly $400,000, and the money had been paid for the work by the County Treasurer, on the certificate of the Commissioners. According to the bills on file in the County Treasurer's office, 9,000 of these volumes have been bound at $2 90 per volume, and the Committee state further, that on inquiry they were informed that Messrs. Bowne and Hasbrouck, the contractors, immediately made a sub-contract at 75 cents per volume for the thick books, and 60 cents for the smaller ones, making an average of 67½ cents per volume, with a net profit of $2 22½ on each volume. This information, the report states, was confirmed by the sub-contractor himself, Mr. A. D. Bloodgood. When called on by the Committee, he had offered to do similar work for 50 cents a volume, and Mr. John A. Gray had offered to do the same for 78 cents per volume. It thus appeared that the Commissioners had paid more than four times as much as the work could have been contracted for. The immediate question before the Committee was how these books might be disposed of for the benefit of the County; and the Committee reported a resolution requesting the Commissioners of Records to deliver to the Board all the records of judgments, equity notices, insolvent's assignments and sheriff's sales of the County Clerk's office, printed under their direction, which have been paid for by the County Treasurer on their certificate, that such disposition may be made of them, by sale or otherwise, as the Board may direct. The report and resolution were adopted.

It was directed that the bill of Norman McLeod, for supplies furnished the County Jail during November, amounting to $447 05, be paid.

The bill of Isaac Meserole, for board of witnesses during November, amounting to $483, was audited, and allowed.

So was the bill of Peter Moneghan, for repairing and binding books in the Registrar's office, amounting to $410 05.

It was directed that $416 66, due Garrett Dyckman for services as Registra of the County, be paid. The money, which was his salary for the last quarter of his term, it will be remembered the Comptroller refused to pay until the suit against Mr. Dyckman, as an alleged defaulter, was decided. The suit having been decided in Mr. Dyckman's favor the Committee on County Offices presented the report upon which the above action was founded.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, 3 P. M.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY QUESTION.

MEETING OF THE BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES—PROPOSITION TO SECURE THE ONE CENT FERRIAGE—THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE FAVORABLE TO IT.

The Aldermanic Committees of New-York and Brooklyn, to whom was referred the matter of the approaching sale of ferry leases, held a meeting for consultation, in room No. 8 of the New-York City Hall, last evening, Alderman Dayton, of Brooklyn, being chosen chairman.

Alderman Dayton said, on behalf of the Brooklyn delegation, that they believed that New-York had a right to a fair compensation for her ferries, and to all he conditions required in the advertisements for the sale of the ferry leases. Yet he felt that there could be no intention on the part of New-York to do anything prejudicial to the interests of the citizens of Brooklyn. He regarded the interests of the two cities in this matter to be the procurement of the best ferries at the most reasonable rates. He could not believe that it was the policy of New-York to make these ferries an onerous tax on the citizens of Brooklyn. While they felt that both localities were equally interested, they were willing, on behalf of the City of Brooklyn, to guarantee the terms of sale required by New-York. They only asked one restriction—that the fares to be charged in future should not be greater than that charged by the Union Ferry Company in 1854. The sole pretext of the Company for raising the fare to two cents had been the high price of coal. But though coal was now cheaper, the high fares were kept up. There were citizens of Brooklyn who would pledge themselves to run Hamilton-av[illegible] and South Ferries for one cent and furnish better accommodations than were now given. He would himself be willing to give $50,000 bonus for the privilege of running the present Union Ferries at the two cents fare.

There was no doubt that the pretext of the Union Ferry Company for raising the fare—the high price of coal—could not now be urged. The Company had a large surplus, derived from the two-cent rate, and the rights of the public demanded that no more than a reasonable fare should be charged.

Alderman Taylor, of Brooklyn, said the interests of the two cities were identical; they had a joint interest in keeping the ferriage at proper rates. The two-cent rates were oppressive to the poor families crossing the ferry, and considering the proposed guarantee that the City of New-York should lose nothing by the proposed change, he thought there ought to be no objection to the plan of compelling the one-cent rate.

Alderman Dayton said that he was a member of the Committee in 1854, which had under consideration the question of granting the special act of consolidation to the Ferry Company. The Company had then declined to give a guarantee that the fare should not be raised. The people of the two cities had specially to consider three requisites, viz.: The preservation of life, quick passages, and the lowest rates of fare, consistent with a fair profit on the cost of running the ferries.

Alderman Dayton said the price of ferriage was never regulated by law since 1813. Most of the stockholders were not residents of New-York and Brooklyn.

Alderman Boole said he would present two petitions which he had been requested to lay before the New-York Aldermen. They were both from residents of the vicinity of Governeur and Bridge-street Ferries, in favor of compelling the Union Ferry Company to reopen those routes, as a matter of public necessity.

Alderman Boole said he would send these petitions to the Board at his earliest convenience.

Ex-Alderman Marrin, of Brooklyn, said that these unpaying ferries should be attached to the paying ferries, because the people had been promised those conveniences and were entitled to them. He also advocated the running of Catharine Ferry to Bridge-street, Brooklyn, in case the Governeur and Bridge-street Ferries were not restored.

Alderman Dayton, being requested to advocate these changes, stated that it would be beyond the powers delegated to his Committee.

Alderman Starr, of New-York, agreed with Mr. Dayton, that the ferries ought to be run at one cent fares if possible and consistent with the outlay. He indorsed the tone of Mr. Dayton's remarks.

The New-York Committee assured the Brooklyn delegation that they should report to the New-York Board at its next meeting in favor of selling the leases with a restriction of the fare to be charged to one cent for a foot passenger.

After some desultory conversation, in which it was intimated that the sale now advertised for the 17th inst. might be postponed, the Committees separated.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

The City Canvassers met at 10 A. M. yesterday. The canvass of the returns from the Sixth Aldermanic District was completed. The returns from the Fourth and Sixth Wards of the Second Aldermanic District, and of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District were canvassed. During the morning, Alderman Stephens offered a resolution setting forth that gross frauds were reported to have been committed in the Second Aldermanic District, and directing that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter.

Alderman Adams thought the Board could make the necessary investigations without appointing a committee.

Alderman Stephens said they would consume two days.

The resolution was lost—yeas 8, nays 5.

After considerable discussion and motions to postpone the canvass, to reconsider the vote just taken, and to hear legal counsel on the subject, the canvass proceeded. It was after 6 o'clock when the Board adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-day.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

NO QUORUM—DECREASE OF INMATES IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Governors were to have met yesterday afternoon, but at 4½ o'clock there was not a quorum present. The Clerk declared an adjournment in order. The weekly report shows that the number in the institutions on the 10th inst. was 7,772, which is a decrease of 38 as compared with the report of the previous week.

Academy of Music.

We are to have two Opera nights next week, with Miss Adelina Patti, Signor Brignoli and Signor Amodio. The success of our new prima donna has been the most fortunate circumstance of the Philadelphia campaign, and her re-appearance here will undoubtedly be the occasion of a revival of the enthusiasm which she created on her *début*. The Academy has been sub-let for the next month, and these two nights, we are informed, are the only ones that are open for operatic performances.

At the Academy this week, the Ladies' Fair is in full progress, and attracts much attention. The election interfered with the attendance in the earlier days of the effort, but there is hardly a doubt now about the ultimate success of an enterprise so laudable and benevolent. It will close on Saturday.

Personal.

A colored man attracted a crowd in Boston, by singing and praying alternately, with great fervency, on the steps of Hon. Edward Everett's house. The burden of his solo was not known.

It is stated in the Danville (Va.) *Register* that John Brown once passed himself off in that town as a Baptist preacher, and officiated in the Baptist church.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and Holidays we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of Winter Clothing, that we have a large assortment for both Men and Boys.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's Robes de Chambre is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $25. Ladies wishing to make Holiday Presents are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducemets will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
Methodist Book Concern,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,
ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.

J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.

His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

[illegible] New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
[illegible] announced that on the 1st [illegible] about to make some alterations in our [illegible]. Our entire arrangements being completed, we now state that we will after that time open a Children's Department in connection with our regular business; and that Mr. ISLETON, (late of Genin's Bazaar and formerly firm Ellis & Isleton,) so long known as the best getter-up of Fine Goods for Boys, will have charge of that department.

From this time until 1st January Mr. Isleton will be at our store, and will receive orders (to be made) for all articles in his line, giving his patrons, as well as our customers who may want suits of clothes for holiday presents, an opportunity to have them made at our house.

This arrangement does not in any way conflict with our business as heretofore carried on. As Tailors and Men's Furnishing, we not only hold our former position, but gaining, as in the latter, we have with us Mr. H. McCune, who will give his attention to family wants in underclothes, children's wear, liveries, and the general supervision of both the Children's and Men's Furnishing Departments.

In conclusion we will say, that we adopt as our rule low prices for good articles. Keeping no other, and finding no goods too good for our customers, we pledge ourselves to sell as low, if not lower, than any other house in the trade.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, No. 521 Broadway.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Don't be Fools,
And suffer from rheumatism, croup, sore throats, coughs, pains in the limbs, back and chest, when
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED
VENETIAN LINIMENT
will certainly cure you.
10,000 persons
have certified to its wonderful curative properties.
IT NEVER FAILS.
Sold by all the Druggists.
Price, 25 and 50 cents.
Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Genin's Festival Hat for Young Men,
GENIN'S Festival Caps for Young Men,
GENIN'S Fur Caps, Gloves and Collars,
GENIN'S Sleigh Robes,
Ladies' Furs for the Holidays,
Children's Furs for the Holidays.
All choice, elegant and select.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.

Heavy Undershirts and Drawers.
Merino and Shaker-knit half hose.
Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadway,
Corner Franklin-st.
Is now in perfect order and under the most able management. Ladies will find this magnificent saloon a place where they may enjoy, free from every annoyance, the finest refreshments, and have before them one of the gayest scenes in the world.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25.
Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16,
At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order,
Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

An Opportunity to Save Money,
At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.
Glass views of Paris, Egypt, Germany, Switzerland—from $12 to $18 a dozen.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard and Parlor *Safes*, for Silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

Gentlemen's New and Left-Off Clothing purchased for the West in large or small lots. Fifty per cent. more than their supposed value will be paid by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No 1 Barclay-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 645, Dec. 13, 1859.
39, 2, 64, 10, 15, 49, 16, 72, 29, 12, 26, 61, 23.
Class No. 646, Dec. 13, 1859.
41, 54, 25, 12, 37, 16, 27, 31, 66, 6, 44, 26.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 13, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., o Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT,
Containing
A SERMON
OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
revised by the author.
And articles by
REV. DR. CHEEVER,
And
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
will be published to-morrow morning by
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A
NEW LECTURE,
Never before delivered,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AT THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Corner of Broadway and 34th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents.

GILLETTE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURE,
BY
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Whereas, a certain party has, for some time past, exposed for sale (and sold) a certain kind of Lozenge, put up and labeled or branded in such a manner and with such a wrapper, in imitation of our box and label or brand and wrapper, as to be likely to impose upon the public, and induce the unwary to believe that, in purchasing said article, they were purchasing our celebrated BRONCHIAL TROCHES. We hereby warn the public that the same is a spurious article, and that the sale of the same is in no way authorized by us. Each box of our BRONCHIAL TROCHES is marked with our name; no other is genuine.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(LATE JANES, BEEBE & CO.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

FAIR FOR THE MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.—A sale of useful and fancy articles will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 15 and 16, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M., in the Chapel for the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 29th-st., in aid of the Building Fund for the Mission Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation. Books and other suitable Christmas presents will be found in variety, and at moderate prices.

NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
No. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
GREAT FACTS:
A POPULAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION
OF THE
MOST REMARKABLE INVENTIONS
DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY.
BY FREDERICK C. BAKEWELL,
Author of "Philosophical Conversations," "Manual of Electricity," &c.
ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
1 volume, 12mo. Cloth. $1.
CONTENTS:

The Progress of Invention.
Steam Navigation.
Steam Carriages and Rail'ys.
The Air Engine.
Photography.
Dissolving Views.
Electro-Metallurgy.
Gas Lighting.
Paper-making Machinery.
The Kaleidoscope.
The Magic Disc.
The Diorama.
The Stereoscope.
The Electric Telegraph.
Electro-Magnetic Clocks.
The Electric Light.
Instantaneous Lights.
Printing Machines.

"The conveniences, the comforts, and luxuries conferred on society by the many important inventions of the present century, must naturally excite a desire to know the origin and progress of the application of scientific principles by which such advantages have been gained.

"Practically considered, these inventions are of much greater value than the discoveries of science on which most of them depend; and the scientific inquirer who confines his views to abstract principles, without looking beyond to the various methods of their application to useful purposes, may be compared to a traveler, who, having toiled arduously to gain the top of a mountain, then shuts his eyes on the prospect that lies before him."—*Extract from Preface.*

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The editor of an Indiana paper says "more villany is on foot." We suppose the editor has lost his horse.

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A Rocky Mountain correspondent of the New-York Post, who writes himself "Henry E. Land," describes Oregon as the most delightful country in the world. Our citizens, if they choose, can go out there and see "how the Land lies."

A Mr. J. Black declares for the dissolution of the Union. Let him have a traitor's reward:
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Mr. J. S. Fall, a Mississippi editor, asks when we shall get wise. Undoubtedly before Fall, if ever.

Mr. Henry A. Rhule says, in a Missouri paper, that he has "worked zealously for the Administration." Now let him turn and work faithfully against it. 'Tis a poor Rule that won't work both ways.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is capable and willing to do any kind of upstairs work; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 104 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as a good cook, who understands her business, and all the branches that belong to it; is willing to assist in the washing if required, and has good City and country reference. Call at No. 75 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite the plumber's.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is a first rate bread and pastry baker; understands her business; would assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 1,090 Broadway, near 32d-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference can be given. Call or address COOK, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av. Call for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 218 East 14th-st., New-York, second floor, front room. No objection to go into the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A cook's situation; is a first-rate baker and cook; understands all kinds of desserts and soups; best City reference, if required; will assist with the washing and ironing. Inquire at No. 87 West 25th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO will be found thoroughly competent for her duties, a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer: has good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game,—with the best City references. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, A SITUAtion as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages, $7; or as chambermaid and regular waitress. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days. Good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen, and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED English woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up by hand; good City reference. Apply at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., room No. 10, fourth floor. To be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO can give good references, a situation in a family as lady's maid, or to take charge of children; understands doing up fine muslins and laces, and dressing hair; is a nice seamstress. To be seen at No. 124 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chambermaid and laundress, or as cook, washer and ironer, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business and has good references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who is a most excellent baker and pastry cook, and understands all kinds of desserts. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 West 31st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; is an excellent cook and baker; would be willing to do plain washing if required. Apply at No. 106 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference of five years from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 13 West 31st st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girls, sisters; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; prefer to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 280 Mulberry-st.; have the best of references.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can come well recommended by City families. Can be seen, after 10 A. M., till engaged, at No. 135 Crosby-st., near Houston.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent, and can cut and fit children's dresses in the neatest style, and do all kinds of sewing. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st., up stairs. Best reference can be given

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN woman, in a respectable family, as housekeeper or child's nurse; the best of references given from last place. Call for two days at No. 171 West 31st-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children, and make herself useful. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands pastry. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 483 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a respectable family; good City reference can be given; is good at washing and ironing. Call at No. 132 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 210 3d-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; is a competent waitress. Best City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn. Call at No. 154 Court-st., corner of West Baltic.

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A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, WHO has had 16 years experience; would like to work by the day or at home. Best of reference given. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE AND HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the grocery business in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., under the name of J. GARRISON & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN GARRISON,
BROOKLYN, Dec. 9, 1859. GEORGE T. BALDWIN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family in town or country, by a steady, reliable English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; he understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a steady, careful driver, as his reference, which are in the City, will testify. Address C. H., at Mr. Lowry's saddlery store, No. 932 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., or Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; left his last place in consequence of his employer selling his horses; is a good careful City driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Address a note F. M. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, until engaged.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE, without incumbrance, are desirous of obtaining situations in a private family; the man as coachman, the woman as dressmaker and seamstress; the best of City reference given; no objection to go to any part of the Union. Call or address D. T., 131 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a respectable young man, who is experienced and competent in his business; can produce the best of City reference as a careful, steady driver, and a sober, obliging man; and is well acquainted with the City; can be seen for three days. Address J. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has no incumbrance; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Address A. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; good City reference for capability, sobriety and industry. Address can be left at No. 654 Broadway, for P. C.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; having good City reference and is willing to make himself useful. No objection to any part. Can be seen, or address E. B., No. 149 Grand-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WAITER MAN WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family; is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference, and has lived with the best families in Europe. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable young Protestant Englishman, as coachman and to assist with gardening; will be found generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer for honesty, sobriety and faithfulness. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family or first-class boarding-house, or would wait on an invalid gentleman, by a single young man, an Episcopalian, with good City reference from last employer. Inquire at No. 141 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man thoroughly capable of taking charge of a green-house and grapery, with first-class recommendation. Apply to J. S., J. M. Thornburn & Co., 15 John-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, (SWISS,) with good references, a situation as porter, waiter, or to travel with a gentleman or family to any part they please. Address K. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—WANTED, EMployment by a middle-aged man, who has a family dependent upon him for support; is active and energetic, and well acquainted with office and out-door work; can give unexceptionable City references. Address, for one week, R. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

COLLECTOR'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a young man who has seven years' experience in the collecting business and is familiar with all its duties. The best references can be given. Address H. F. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO SECURE the services of a young man for writing evenings, can do so by addressing C. J. T., Box 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a domestic commission-house—a young man about twenty years of age, who can bring good testimonials as to character and capacity. Salary moderate. Address Box No. 446 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN COOK WITH GOOD REcommendations, for a private family. Apply at No. 53 9th-st., near 5th-av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESMEN wanted, who can sell a large amount of dry goods to near-by trade exclusively, by a house now doing that trade. Address TRADE, Box No. 735 Post-office, New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO.—WANT TWO THORoughly experienced salesmen for their Retail Linen Department.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, with more room than they require, would like to let handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to one or two gentlemen and their wives; location, West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house modern style; genteel neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages. Address C., Station E Post-office.

BOARDING—A LARGE PARLOR AND BEDroom to let with board, either together or separate; also, a small room suitable for a single gentleman. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman Terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING—WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE, (no children) in some genteel neighborhood, not far distant from Broadway. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,448 Post-office.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, just vacated, to let, with board, in a first-class house, at No. 130 Madison-av.

BOARD.—THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND floor, 5 rooms, of No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., to let, to one or two small families, handsomely decorated and furnished; terms very moderate. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ADVERTISER will let, with board, to an agreeable gentleman and wife, a couple of nice rooms on second floor. Has no other boarders. House contains all modern improvements, and is pleasantly located in Sackett-st., within four minutes' walk of either cars or ferry. Address B. Y., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or single gentlemen that will room together, may find a pleasant home for the Winter, convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. ferries, by applying at No. 87 Hicks-st., corner of Pineapple. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN—FULL BOARD IN A private family for a gentleman, wife and two daughters. Would require two rooms communicating, one of which must be a front room. Address T., Box No. 2,553 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-CLASS board, may be obtained by immediate application, at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Parlor and hall room $16 per week, large front room, third floor, $12, for two, fire and gas included; one single room $5. Bath, hot and cold water; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET AND BOARD FOR THE WINTER—By an old widow lady, quite alone. Can spare a furnished parlor and bedroom, with grate, also a few small rooms separate, and board for the Winter. The chief object is nice, genteel persons for company. This is no boarding house. Call, for a few days, on second floor of No. 254 9th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

PARTIAL BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen can obtain a neatly furnished bedroom, with gas and bath; price, $3 50 each per week; location below 4th-st., west side; references exchanged. Address M. P., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND lady can be accommodated with furnished front rooms; also single gentlemen. No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD at No. 19 Union-square, (Broadway, above 15th-st.) This is one of the pleasantest locations in the City. Also, two single rooms. Dinner at 6. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A large front room and bedroom on second floor, well furnished, to a single gentleman, with or without board. House contains all modern improvements, and convenient to New-York Hotel. Address K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms with board. References exchanged.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single gentlemen, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

PERSONAL.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF the above Club are requested to meet, THIS EVENING, at Carberry's, the Shades, William-st., at 8 o'clock, punctually, on business. The Chair will be taken at 8½ o'clock, for Harmony, when members are allowed to introduce their friends. By order. SECRETARY.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

AUCTION

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., or immediately after the sale of Watches, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of

BRACELETS, BROOCHES, AND EAR-RINGS,
of DIAMOND, MOSAIC, CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED
BRACELETS; CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES; VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE-STONE DIAMOND
EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS.
Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
LADIES' ENAMELED HUNTING
AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO.,
with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted 18-carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF 108 LOTS AND GORES ON 95TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH, 115TH, 116TH, and 118TH STREETS, 3D, 5TH, 6TH and 9TH AVENUES. FRONTING ON AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange—

On 5TH-AVENUE—4 fine lots S. E. corner 100th-st.
On 100TH STREET—17 lots and gores, adjoining above.
On 99TH-ST—7 lots and gores N. S. adj. above in rear.
On 3D-AVENUE—4 lots N. W. corner 95th-st.
On 95TH-STREET—6 lots N. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 99TH-STREET—10 lots and gores N.S. 202 W. 9th-av,
On 98TH-STREET—15 lots N. S. S., bet. 9th and 10th avs.
On 6TH-AVENUE—4 lots W. S. bet. 115th and 116th st,
On 115TH STREET—12 lots N. S. adjoining above.
On 116TH-STREET—6 lots S. S. adjoining above in rear.
On 118TH-STREET—23 lots and gores, N. S. between 5th and 6th avs.

The above property comprises some of the choicest lots now in the market, and is worthy the attention of buyers desirous of investing in Central Park lots.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND TERMS LIBERAL. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., after the 8th inst.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT TRADE-SALE OF WATCHES.

Being the ENTIRE STOCK of one of our largest importing houses, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st. They consist in part of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Of every quality and style.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING CHRONOMETERS AND DUPLEX.
18-CARAT GOLD HUNTING DOUBLE TIMEKEEPERS.
OPEN-FACE DO., OF EVERY STYLE.
ALSO.

A very large and magnificent assortment of LADIES' Hunting Watches, set with DIAMONDS, and superbly ENAMELED.

OPEN-FACE DO., with and without DIAMONDS, of all sizes, and in rich engraved cases, from the best makers in Europe.

339 HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer. 339

MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE.

ELEGANT MADE-UP FURS.
On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Dec. 14, 15 and 16, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE DEPOT OF
THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY,
No. 339 Broadway.

Comprising the balance of the entire stock of superb made-up furs, valued at over $100,000, which must be positively closed out as above without any reserve, offering an opportunity to those in want of furs which seldom occurs. The stock comprises the richest Russia sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink marten, stone marten, royal ermine and other sets, gentlemen's and children's furs, sleigh, carriage and lap robes, &c., &c. Catalogues of which may be had at the dépôt, 339 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

MAMMOTH SALE OF SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, THURSDAY, 15th, and FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at 10½ o'clock each day, in the large and spacious salesrooms No. 526 Broadway. Southeast corner of Broadway and Spring-st., 2d story—Mammoth sale of superb Marble Statuary; rich Fancy Goods, &c., of every description, suitable for the coming holidays, comprising every style of rich goods to be found in the market, as well as recent importations, from France, Italy, Canton, &c. Among the Statuary will be found the following works of art from the collection of the Grand Duke of Tuscany: The Playing Child, by Baruzia; bust of the Emperor copied from the original in the Vatican; Antonino, Adriano, Cicero, Demosthenes, Caligula, Caracalla, &c.; Venus of Canova, busts of Dante, Minerva, copied from the ancient temple of this goddess in Athens. The Saviour, by Tenerani; Child Playing with a Dog, &c., by Baratta, Esculapius, purchased in Rome by an American sculptor, a beautiful antique; The Teaching Mother, by Marochetti; Rebecca at the Well, by Feaschi; also works by Bienernai, Consani, Lazzerini, and others. Also, The Shepherdess, by N. Galletti; Madonna, by Delmedico; Angel of Prayer, by Manfredi; The Fisherman's Daughter, by Chiappe; Dog and Cat, by Cipistioni; Faith, by Pampolini. Also, busts, figures and groups by Franci, Ricci, Frangoni, Marochetti, Fortissi, and others, in great variety, suited for parlors and niches, as well garden statuary, vases, &c.

Also, just received from Canton and Japan, a large and valuable assortment of lacquered wares, viz., work-tables, cabinets, desks, boxes, game ditto, backgammon boards, inlaid ware, &c., &c.

Also, a very choice and elegant invoice of the richest French elaborately painted vases of large size, Sevres ditto, tête-à-tête sets beautifully painted, new style Bohemian glass, in every variety, vases, mantel ornaments, &c.; rich engraved glassware, dinner and tea sets, costly Parian, by Collier and others, of various sizes.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES—Several beautiful groups, figures, &c., some of which are of very large size. Real ormulu figures and groups, Berlin wares, and other articles of vertu, including a large assortment of real silver-plated ware of every description.

Also, just received by late arrivals from Italy, a complete and grand assortment of large marble carved vases, richly carved, from 2 to 5 feet high. Tazzas, Roman vases, carved marble, Hebe ditto, card receivers with swans and figures, mantel ornaments, jewel receivers, alabaster groups, figures, busts, &c., and an endless variety of these beautiful goods—with many other rich and fancy articles imported for the holidays. They can be examined on Tuesday previous to the sale.

Articles purchased can be packed on the premises, if required, for shipment.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesrooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MODERN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of original modern paintings, comprising upwards of one hundred choice cabinet specimens of Art by living artists of celebrity, among which will be found a fine work by D. Huntington, N. A., with others, selected during a visit to the Art studios of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and France, many of which, particularly those by Eugene Verbockhoeven, H. J. Boddington, Wm. Shayer, Sen., George Cole, Henriette Bonner and others, were painted to order expressly for this collection, including also numerous fine pictures selected for their beauty and merit, and without reference to cost, by J. F. Herring, Walter Williams, the younger Shayer, Bell, Smith, Harlow, Sarland, Charlotte, Nasmyth, J. E. Meadows, Eaton, Walker, and other artists of the English school; and of the Continental artists, specimens by Strobel of the Hague, Verheyden, Weisser of Dusseldorff, Schaep, Van Severdonck, Rosenboom, Carolus of Brussels, Delcour, Carabin, &c., &c.; the whole of which were selected in Europe by J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of this City, whose collections have for so many years enjoyed a high reputation. They may be viewed until the day of sale, with catalogue.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

49 MAGNIFICENT LOTS AND GORES ON 8TH-AV., 115TH AND 116TH STS., WITHOUT RESERVE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On 8TH-AV.—5 fine lots N. E. corner of 115th-st.
On 115TH-ST.—1 fine gore N. S., 100 feet east from 8th-av.
BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—12 gore lots, commencing 125 feet east of 8th-av.
On 116TH-ST.—9 lots south side, 200 feet east 8th-av.
On 116TH-ST., (ADJOINING ABOVE)—12 fine gore lots.
On 116TH-ST.—10 fine gore lots, north side, near 7th-av. and adjoining Harlem-lane.

The above property adjoins the beautiful grounds of the "Wood Estate," is a magnificent garden spot, of fine soil and good grade.

Title perfect and sale absolute.

60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises Nos. 14 and 16 Amity-place, Laurens-st., the machinery, &c., of a piano-forte moulding factory, consisting of

One action machine, with tools complete.
One moulding-mill, with tools complete.
One dowel machine, with tools complete.
One saw-frame mandril, shaft, 4 saws, &c., complete
Five iron pullies, 5 iron flanges, 1 counter shaft.
Three floor stands of iron, 6 pullies, lot of leather belting, tools, &c.

BERNARD REILLY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF SILKS, TASSEL AND FRINGE MATERIAL, &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, Dec. 14, at their salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., a desirable stock of raw and spun silk, Chinese train, tassel and fringe material, embroidery and sewing silks, &c., together with office furniture, safe, desks, &c.

Also, a large quantity of furs, sables, mink, martens, fitch, beaver, &c., consisting of capes, cloaks, mantillas, muffs, cuffs, fur coats. Also, a lot of beaver and pilot coats.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF PAPER HANGINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1859, at 10 o'clock, and on the following days, until all is sold, the entire stock of splendid FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, belonging to the firm of Francis Pares & Co., at No. 336 Broadway, on six months' credit for approved paper for all sums over $100. Catalogues and the goods will be ready for exhibition on Monday, Dec. 12.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 6TH AND 80TH STS.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS, will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr., Esq., Referee:

6th-st., 1 lot on the north side, 166 feet west of Avenue D, 22.5 by 90.10.

80th-st., 4 lots on the south side, midway between 11th and 12th avs., each 25 feet by half the block.

Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 64 Cedar-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the entire FURNITURE of a large house: sofas, easy-rocking and other chairs, French-plate pier-glasses, carpets, paintings, book-case, lace curtains, glass chandeliers, beds, bedding, and other articles suitable for families and others.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising an excellent variety of desirable Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st., including a prime lot of men's, boys' and youths' calf, kip and grain water-proof double-soled boots.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 468 Canal-st., corner of Hudson-st., all the household furniture and kitchen utensils belonging to the estate of the late Samuel S. Engle. By order of
HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It a is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 19 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—From $6,000 to $30,000, by S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.:

One brick house, Clinton-place, near 5th-av.
One brick house, 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Two brown-stone houses, 18th-st., near 5th-av.
Two brown-stone houses, 22d and 24th sts., near Lexington-av.
Two brown-stone and five brick houses on 25th-st.
Two brick houses on 27th-st.
Five brown-stone houses on 29th-st.
Six brown-stone houses on 31st-st.
Nine brown-stone houses on 37th-st.
Also, elegant houses on 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., near Lexington, Madison, 5th and 6th avs.

147 LOTS FOR SALE—TOGETHER OR IN plots, by SAM'L EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st. opposite Post-office.

8 lots on 114th and 115th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
7 lots on 115th and 116th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
24 lots on 116th and 117th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
26 lots on 117th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
19 lots on 119th and 120th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
26 lots on 119th-st., s. s., between 4th and 5th avs.
14 lots on 5th-av., including 3 corners, near 116th, 117th, and 119th-sts.

IRON FOUNDRY RAILING SHOP, DWELLing-house, and stable, for sale by private bargain, being the premises and lots Nos. 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, all the fixtures, forges, steam-engine, cranes, patterns, tools, and stock, connected with the business. To a good man, with sufficient capital, this is a chance seldom met with, as a large business has been done on the premises for the last ten years, and can be successfully continued. Nearly one-half of the purchase money of the real estate can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
HARNED & ROTHERY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—AT ORange, N. J., within one hour of the City, in Llewellyn Park; it is a tract of 500 acres of land divided into building sites of from five to ten acres each, and enjoying the right to a private park of 50 acres. For terms, maps and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York; or, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND FURniture, together or separately.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house No. 35 West 18th-st., the owner being about to return to France, from whence the furniture was imported two years since. Apply between 12 and 4 o'clock at No. 35 West 18th-st., or to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, basement and counter-cellar brick house, situated on Lee-av., between Ross and Wilson sts., Brooklyn; will take a lot of ground as part pay; the house has all the modern improvements, and is built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS.

FOR SALE—ONE MILE FROM THE DEPOT AT Tarrytown, Westchester County, nine acres of choice land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; the finest building site in the county; has on it a large fish pond and about 400 choice fruit trees. Inquire of JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE No. 349 West 22d-st.; house 16x52, lot 100, with all modern conveniences. If not sold previously, will be sold at aution, by Adrian H. Muller, on Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange; $4,000 can remain; a most desirable residence. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A NEW four-story, high-basement, brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE—FOURTEEN LOTS OF GROUND ON the north side of 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; each lot 20x92; will be leased for a term of 21 years, subject to renewals. A loan may be made to the lessee to assist in building. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND SITUATE on the southeast corner of 2d-av. and 13th-st., fronting on 2d-av. The lots are 25 feet 9 inches by 110 feet; are pleasantly located and surrounded by excellent improvements. For terms apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FROM $20,000 TO $30,000 TO BE loaned on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., in good City property. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 29 CATHARINE-st., together with 7 years' unexpired term of lease of lot. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

A BARGAIN.—2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE IOWA farming lands, centrally located in the midst of settlements, churches, schools, &c., must be sold immediately for cash. DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau and No. 13 Pine sts.

LOTS FOR SALE.—SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS of lots, lying on and in the immediate vicinity of Broadway, between 61st and 110th-sts., are offered at low market prices. Apply to J. BEMAN & CO., No. 6,078 Broadway; or DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A NEW four-story, high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, on Lexington av., second house above 38th-st., on easy terms; price $7,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A NEW BASEMENT AND FOUR-story house in 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., containing all the modern improvements; will be sold for $11,000. Apply on the premises of
A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 36th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO CITY RAILROAD COMPANIES.—FOR sale, a superior iron City railroad two-horse car, in complete order; will be sold low, to close a concern. Inquire at the office of F. S. SCHLESINGER & SON, No. 63 Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF Sewing Machines, Machinery, Jewelry, Gas fixtures, Printers, &c.—To let or lease, with steam power, the large rooms in the first-class five-story and basement fire-proof brick building now erecting upon lots No. 46, 48 and 50 Greene st., between Grand and Broome, one block from Broadway and Canal st., the best and most central location in the City. Each floor has over 5,000 superficial feet, and lighted on all sides. This building is being erected regardless of expense, with every improvement, steam hoists, &c., &c., boilers in the rear, and when completed will be one of the finest and most superior buildings for manufacturing purposes in this City. Parties who will be making changes, or who may be in want of well lighted rooms with steady power, should make immediate application. Possession about March next. Apply at No. 45 Greene-st., up-stairs, front office, or on the premises. Call and examine.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 166 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEAT COTTAGE ADjoining West Farms, on the Broax River, 10 miles from New-York, having a beautiful view of the Falls, and containing two parlors and seven bedrooms, with kitchen and stable, and between one and two acres of ground. Price, $350. Apply on the premises, to T. MESSER, or at No. 34 Laight-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP house, on 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway, with all the modern improvements; rent until May 1, $250. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 108 Chambers-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 208 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN 71ST-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of HENRY BEER, No. 121 East 23d st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent by the year a cottage house containing eight or ten rooms; must be pleasantly located, in a good and healthy neighborhood, and near good schools and churches. One a short distance from the City, with yard and garden attached, would be preferred. Any one having such a house to rent may find a careful and prompt tenant by stating particulars, lowest rent, &c., and addressing RENT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL THREE-story or English basement house in a good neighborhood, south of 23d-st., with modern improvements. Address (with real name) Box No. 2,681 Post-office, New-York, stating location, rent, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BUILDING with several lofts, with steam power preferred, suitable for manufacturing purposes. All parties having lofts or shops, address LIGHTE & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

WANTED—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SEcond floor, between 3d and 7th avs., above 9th-st. Reference given and required. Address R. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office, stating terms and situation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS FOGGO against ANTHONY P. SALTER, and Clarissa Salter, his wife, Frank S. Selover, David B. Salter, Jr., Alfred G. Decker, David B. Salter, John J. Houseman, Lambert Suydam, Jeremiah S. Lane, William Bliss and Robert Wright. Summons for Relief. (Com. not ser.) To the above defendants, Anthony P. Salter and Clarissa Salter, his wife, David B. Salter, Jr., and David B. Salter: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the fourth day of November, 1859, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 32 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1859.

SESSIONS & REED, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n9-law6wW* No. 32 Pine-street.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY J. HANDY, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Jauncey-court, No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New-York, the 5th day of July, 1859.

WM. J. SINCLAIR, Executor.
jy6-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE KIRTLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.

WM. CHAUNCEY,
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., } Executors.
o5-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIPPIMAN SAMUELS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 69½ First-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1859.

FANNY SAMUELS,
o26-law6mW* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS H. MORRIS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Starr & Ruggles, No. 35 Wall-st., in he City of New-York, on or before the seventh day oft April next. Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1859.
5o-law6mW* SIDNEY B. MORSE, Administrator.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. CHARLES POUCHER, Insolvent. Notice first published Dec. 14, 1859. Creditors to appear before Hon. Chas. P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the said Court, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law. H. P. HERDMAN, Att'y for Insolvent,
Dec14-law10wW* No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—THOMAS AUSTIN, JOHN V. BURR & JAMES F. DEZENDORF, composing the partnership of AUSTIN, BURR & CO., having made an assignment to me for the benefit of creditors, I do hereby notify and require all persons having property of said AUSTIN, BURR & CO. in their possession, or being indebted to said firm, to account for and deliver up said property to me, and to account for and pay said indebtedness to me, without delay; and all persons having claims and demands against said firm of AUSTIN, BURR & CO. are hereby notified and required to present their claims and demands, and the particulars thereof, to me, without delay.—Dated Nyack, Nov. 29, 1859. WILLIAM VOORHIS, Assignee.
d7-law6wW*

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

COVERED IRON AND STEEL WIRE FOR SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.

O. W. BIRD, No. 186 Fulton-st., New-York, has this day received for sale two tons covered iron wire, one ton covered steel wire, for manufacturers' use, which will be sold low.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

DRESSING CASES, &c.—FOR SALE TO THE trade by WM. IRVING, No. 245 Pearl-st.

ASTROLOGY.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER.—This astonishing and never-failing astrologist, seer, and gifted lady, has returned to this City, and gives true information of all affairs with and in regard to health, wealth, and marriage, absent friends, journeys, lawsuits, difficulty in business, love affairs, sickness, &c. Mrs. ROEDER succeeds when all others fail. Beware of impostors, and remember residence, No. 43 Christopher-st.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident that she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents, gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL.

HEREDITARY DISEASE, RES from the early indiscretions of youth, and the deteriorating effect of the mineral agents freq ployed, can both be expelled from the system of "TRIESEMAR." Elaborately explained in "Human Frailty," a book sold by Dr. BARROW, No. Bleecker-st., (four doors below Macdougal,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., at No. Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions, from over-excess and indulgence, is HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, on the diseases of both sexes and their cure. cents; mailed free. Sold by the publisher, Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal.) New-York. The Doctor continues to be confidentially consulted, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till evening, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. The book is sold also by WELLS & CO., No. Franklin-st., New-York.

THE GREEN BOOK.

Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents; ON AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTE MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art ing and rearing beautiful and healthful children the late Robert J. CULVERWELL, Esq., M. D.

Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHAS. KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New- Agents wanted everywhere.

Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, tled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational ment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally, detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves, free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
CHAS KLINE & CO.
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY. Approved by the Academy of Medicine is for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.

ALSO,

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR antly flavored, taken without nausea, and cause constipation after use. It is the for children. To be had of the inventor, No. and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL a certain kind of disease with a success won for him the confidence of the public. are safe, and cause no interruption from business. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—pronounced by the reviewers the best popular dium on all diseases of a private nature, including matorrhœa and debility, the results of early cess, or other causes. "Should be read by all previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, the eminent surgeons of this City, continues to give his personal attention to the Cure of important Class of Diseases, Defects and Malformations to which the sexes are liable. His method of treatment it is proper to state, is the modern Anti-Mercurial only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science. Office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Hours from 9 to 2 and 5 to 8. The subscriber's recently-published work, entitled PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR YOUNG MEN, &c., may be had at most of the booksellers, or of the author. Price $1, U. S. postage included. CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LAMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 6 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS invariably and immediately relieve all ordinary derangements of health, whether arising from Impaired Digestive functions, Costiveness, Bilious and Liver Affections, or Scrofulous Habits. Sold by all druggists.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel*, &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

DR. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene sts. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 139 Crosby-st.;) hours, 10½ to and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. Consultations by letter.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL PARK ORDINANCE.—THE Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles an hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "Ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted and passed at a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, duly convened and held, on the 1st day of December, 1859, and is published in obedience to the requirements of an act entitled "An act for the regulation and government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857. The following section of said act is applicable to the above ordinance:

"§ 15. All persons offending against such ordinances shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be punished, on conviction before the Mayor, Recorder, or any Magistrate of the City of New-York, by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars; and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days."

By order of the Board.
R. M. BLATCHFORD, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Central Park.
Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1859.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE hereby given that TWO PER CENT. will be on the 15th of December on all taxes remaining and that interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per calculated from the day the books were handed Receiver, (Sept. 19,) will be added on the 1st day of January.

Tax-papers are particularly requested to call at once and pay their bills, thereby avoiding detention and additional interest. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late firm of THOS. JONES & CO. hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned, on or before the 27th day of December, final adjustment.
JOHN H. HYDE, No. 89 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERDT, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

CHILDREN'S BEDSTEADS, WITH SIDES, cottage bedsteads, cribs, &c., spring and hair mattresses, the best in use, invalid lounges, invaluable for the sick chamber, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 18 and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1866; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 24th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 26, 1859.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3897
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	26
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3949
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.
N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, } Trustees.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.

The following gentlemen were reëlected officers of the Company, viz.:
HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1859.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due, on the 15th inst., upon the Seven per cent. Bonds of this Company, of the issue maturing in 1864, will be paid on presentation of the respective interest warrants at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. The interest upon all Bonds of this Company will be paid, as it becomes due, on presentation of the interest warrants at said Bank, without further special notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash, and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 29, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

LOST OR STOLEN—FOUR CERTIFICATES of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., as follows: No. 2,283, dated Oct. 7, 1853, 50 shares; No. 2,284, Oct. 7, '53, 100 shares; No. 1,433, June 18, '56, 6 shares; No. 69, Oct. 15, '56, 60 shares. All in the subscriber's name, and of no use to any one, as application has been made for new certificates. By returning the above to No. 12 Bond-st., a suitable reward will be paid.
PHILIP HARMON.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, on and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—THE HOLDERS OF Milwaukee City Bonds are requested to register their Bonds, with their address, in the office of Messrs. Mann & Rodman, Solicitors, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st., to the end that measures may be adopted, by concert of Bondholders, to effect the resumption of payment of interest by united and proper application to the municipal authorities of that city, for the immediate adoption of such action as is imperatively demanded from the good faith and integrity of the inhabitants of that city.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.
A. STONE, Jr., President.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860, bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.
By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.
ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st, on and after the 27th inst.
WM. MENZIES, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 9:40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1887."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 10, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
corner of Elm and Grand sts.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 12th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1860. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
DANIEL SLOTE,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
OLIVER H. LEE,
WM. E. CURTIS,
} Committee.

N. B.—The time for receiving the aforesaid proposals is extended to Thursday, the 15th day of December instant.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscriber continues to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORIA,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS
AND
GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS.
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars with all particulars may be had on application. If by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.
N. B.—After the 14th, no bills of lading but those furnished by the Company will be signed.

FOR THE SOUTH—NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations .. $7 50
Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., on the 20th inst. Fare on either ship $15.
A. HERON, JR., Agent,
Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—Steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave foot of James-st., Pier No. 32 East River, for the above ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $95,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be convinced of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—IN A THRIVING and healthy New-England village—an old established and paying NEWSPAPER and JOBBING OFFICE—price, $1,500—$1,100 cash, balance on easy terms. It is a rare opportunity for a young man who wishes to secure a comfortable and easy subsistence, as the business is firmly established and pays well. For further particulars, address, by letter only, Box No. 2,514 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A NICE STORE ON Long Island; must be perfectly competent to take entire charge of the store, purchase goods, &c.; $1,500 additional capital will be required; the business is profitable. Address, Box No. 1,448 Post-office, with real name and address.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WATCH AND jewelry business, with from $10,000 to $20,000 in cash, in a business established for twenty years, in one of the best locations in the City. Address Box No. 1,210 lower Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI.
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 21 and 22.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.
Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of Mlle. ADELINA PATTI, the Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.
The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
at 8; when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA.
On both nights
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signor BRIGNOLI and Signor AMODIO.
Admission $1
Reserved seats $1 50
Front private boxes (4 seats) $8
Family Circle .... 50c. | Amphitheatre .... 25c.
The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.
NOTICE.—There will be only two ticket offices—at the Academy of Music, where will be for sale all the private boxes and the right-hand side (odd numbers) of the parquet and balcony, and at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., where will be sold the seats on the left-hand side (even numbers) of the parquet and balcony.
Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION AT THE LADIES' GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
The Fair presents a Splendid Selection of Magnificent NEW-YEAR'S and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
RARE AND CHEAP TOYS AND USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES.
COMBINE CHARITY AND FRIENDSHIP,
And make all your New-Year's and Christmas purchases
AT THIS GREAT CHARITY FAIR.
Do not forget that this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE FAIR.
Also, do not forget to visit the AUTOGRAPH ROOM and see the BOOK OF RARE and VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS, and ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT BIBLE, 500 YEARS OLD.
A Grand INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT EVERY EVENING by Dodworth's celebrated Band.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY,
TO
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE AUDIENCE TESTIFYING THEIR DELIGHT BY CONTINUOUS APPLAUSE
and
ROARS OF LAUGHTER.
THE REVIVAL
Of the petite Comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION,
Has met with a success
EQUALLY GREAT.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mr. Felix Featherly .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook .... Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots .... Mr. Walcot
Coachman .... Mr. Oliver
Gardener .... Mr. Baker
Trap .... Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown .... Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots .... Miss Floyd
Fanny .... Miss Tree
Cook .... Miss Carman
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the petite comedy of
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Mr. Primrose .... Mr. Blake
Harry Thornton .... Mr. Floyd
Miss Biffin .... Mrs. Vernon
Miss Winterblossom .... Mrs. Walcot
Ellen Murray .... Miss Henrarde
Bobbin .... Mrs. Reeves
TO-MORROW,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
To conclude with
POPPING THE QUESTION.
NOTICE.—Among the novelties in active preparation, and shortly forthcoming at this theatre, will be introduced a new DRAMA.
FULL OF INTERESTING PLOT—INCIDENTS, SERIOUS AND COMIC—PECULIAR CHARACTER, AND STARTLING EFFECTS.
A NEW BURLESQUE
OF FARCE, FUN AND FINERY.
Each novelty with new Scenery, Costumes, Music, and Machinery. Box-book open.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate every evening by 10½ o'clock.

'AT WALLACK'S.
THE NIGHTLY-INCREASING
attraction of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
renders it requisite for the patrons of this Theatre to make early application for seats.
Box-Book now open for the week.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 14,
Will be presented the beautiful three-act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH,
with the following magnificent cast:
Harry Arncliffe .... Mr. Levick
Dr. Botcherby .... F. A. Vincent
Sir Sowerby Honeywood .... J. A. Smith
Grazebrook .... J. G. Burnett
Blinkersop .... C. Peters
Tofts .... Jeffries
Hester Grazebrook .... Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Topham Montresser .... Mary Wells
Bessie Hibblethwaite .... Miss Macarthy
Lady Honeywood .... Mrs. Mark Smith
Miss Leech .... Miss Annie Delard
To conclude with the capital farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY,
in which Messrs. Burnett, Levick, Peters, and Misses Wells, Henry and Mrs. Mark Smith will appear.
In active preparation, and will be produced immediately,
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
A NEW AND ORIGINAL
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
AMERICAN COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS,
IN THREE ACTS,
of local character and interest, written by a celebrated American author.
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
A CONSERVATORY OF ART, DEDICATED TO THE DRAMA by
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON.
ON TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY NIGHT,
Bourcicault's great play of
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE OCTOROON,
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Miss Agnes Robertson as Zoe, Mrs. Blake as Mrs. Peyton, Mrs. Allen as Cora Sunnyside, Mr. Jefferson as Salem Scudder, Mr. Johnston as McClosky, Mr. Davenport as George, Mr. Pearson as Ratts, Mr. Holland as Sunnyside, and Mr. Dion Bourcicault as the Indian.
This dramatic picture has been pronounced by the delighted crowds who nightly witness it as the only
PERFECT AND IMPARTIAL REPRESENTATION
of Southern life ever placed upon the stage.
THE PLANTATION OF TERREBONNE.
THE DAGUERREOTYPE DISCOVERY.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE LYNCH TRIAL.
THE MAGNOLIA STEAMER ON FIRE.
THE OCTOROON GOES HOME.
THE VISION AT THE LANDING.
LITTLE PAUL'S GRAVE.
The doors will be open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7 and conclude at 10½ precisely.
Seats may be secured fourteen days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
CROWDS
INCREASING NIGHTLY
to
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
The Artists are
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. WALCOT,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON.
With
POPPING THE QUESTION.
Mr. BLAKE,
Mr. FLOYD,
Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. WALCOT,
Miss HENRARDE, Mrs. REEVES,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Box Book open for the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
RETURN OF THE RAVELS!
The Ravels, who are at present drawing immense houses at the Boston Theatre, will open at
NIBLO'S GARDEN,
On MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1859,
and will play for three weeks only, previous to their departure for the South. During their short stay they will have the pleasure of presenting several
GRAND FAIRY PIECES, BALLETS, &c.,
not played during their last engagement here.
MLLES. HENNECART, MARIETTA, ZANFRETTA, LINA WINDEL, MISS FRANCES, &c.,
who have created a sensation among the Bostonians, will have the honor of appearing, together with the other popular artists forming this
LARGE AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.
Particulars in future bills and advertisements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
George Christy .... Stage Manager
R. M. Hooley .... Business Manager.
S. C. Campbell .... Musical Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
and every evening during the week, will be performed, the very laughable farce, called the
BLACK STATUE.
In which will appear the three great stars of the profession, GEO. CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and S. C. CAMPBELL, supported by the best vocal and instrumental artists that have ever appeared before the public as a band of minstrels.
New Songs, Acts, Dances, Plantation Scenes, &c., &c.
For particulars see Programme.
SATURDAY, Dec. 17,
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE
AT PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance.
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 10 A. M., 1½ and 6½ P. M.
THE ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age, 15 cents.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
By request of the elite of the City,
DOORS OPEN AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
Animals fed in presence of the audience at 12 o'clock.
Performance every afternoon and evening, of the
EDUCATED PONY, BLACK DIAMOND,
PONY PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO,
GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL,
AND
PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
ENGLISH BUFFO PARLOR OPERA,
COMEDY AND LYRIC DRAMA,
HOPE CHAPEL, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.
Immense success of
SENOR OLIVEIRA,
the great violinist.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, at 7½ o'clock.
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES.
SENOR OLIVEIRA will play the "Souvenir de Bellini," by Artot.
LOVE'S LABOR LOST,
in which Mr. and Mrs. DRAYTON sustain SEVEN CHARACTERS, and Mr. DRAYTON sings
THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER,
in a style that makes disunionists tremble!
THE SONNAMBULIST,
and other novelties will soon be produced.
Sofas and places can be secured any number of nights in advance, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Also, at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st.; HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway; also, at the Fifth-av. and other principal Hotels.
Seats, numbered and secured, 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents.
The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.
Complete and unexampled success of
Mr. SAM COWELL,
In his life-like portraits of London Life.
THIRD WEEK
of the admired and attractive
COMIC CONCERTS,
received with enthusiasm as the most delightful entertainment ever offered in this City.
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN
Appears in
SIX CHARACTER SONGS,
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING.
MONDAY, Dec. 11, first night of the celebrated
RATCATCHER'S DAUGHTER.
Will also appear at Palace Garden, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the Music stores, Hotels, and at the Box office. Admission 50 cents.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
JOHN TRYON .... Manager
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF DICK TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
THIS AFTERNOON will be given a beautiful entertainment, consisting exclusively of
HORSEMANSHIP IN THE CIRCLE.
Splendid Acrobatic Feats and Gymnastics,
BY NIXON & AYMAR'S CIRCUS TROUPE.
THIS EVENING will be presented the interesting equestrian drama of
DICK TURPIN, THE HIGHWAYMAN.
Dick Turpin .... D. H. Harkins
Peter Bradley .... Mr Ward
Sybil .... Miss Louise Wells
The performance to commence with the nautical drama of
BEN BOLT.
Ben Bolt .... D. H. Harkins

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 14,
The performance will commence with
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
After which, the protean Farce of A DAY IN PARIS.
To be succeeded by THE YANKEE HEIRESS.
Followed by PADDY CAREY.
To conclude with THE FOUR LOVERS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with (second week) S. BLEEKER'S Comic Piece of
P. P. P. P.
in which Messrs. EPH. HORN, J. H. BUDWORTH, and M. LEWIS will appear.
CHAS. WHITE and NED DAVIS in new special acts.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL,
DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.
Dec. 13, 15 and 17, 1859.
MR. SAM COWELL,
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDIAN,
Whose wonderfully mirthful portraits of
ECCENTRIC LONDON LIFE,
Which are hailed with laughter and applause.
ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
The world-renowned and justly-celebrated youthful Pianist, whose performances gave such entire satisfaction at the Palace Gardens during the Summer season.
MR. JAMES HICKS,
Concertinist and Musical Conductor.
EMILY P. LESDERNIER,
In her peculiar and unique assumption of characters, comic and serious, in appropriate costumes.
WIDOW BEDOTT, LOST HEIR, &c.
Admission 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL
TO MANAGER
A. H. PURDY.
We, the undersigned, desirous of evincing a due appreciation of the Managerial skill and enterprise which has for many years distinguished our worthy fellow citizen, Capt. A. H. PURDY, in his management of the National Theatre, especially for his devoted endeavors for the elevation of the Drama to an exalted and acceptable position; also, for his uniform encouragement and introduction of NATIVE PROFESSIONAL TALENT, which, emanating from his culture, now shines brightly in the HISTRIONIC FIRMAMENT, do hereby tender him a
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL,
To take place at the
NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
(Through the kindness of Messrs. Fox & Lingard, Proprietors,)
And at the
CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE,
(Late the National,)
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 16,
Through the kindness of Messrs. Aymar, Nixon & Tryon.
Trusting that this appeal will meet from his numerous friends and the public generally that liberal response so eminently due to one who has so long and faithfully labored in his vocation, and whose present circumstances claim at their hands a generous consideration.
Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor; Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor elect; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, Ex-Mayor; Hon. Thos. McSpedon, Hon. W. M. Tweed, Hon. G. F. Bickford, Hon. Judge Welsh, Hon. Judge Connolly, Hon. Judge Osborne, Hon. Judge Brownell, Hon. Judge Brennan, Hon. J. Clancy, Hon. Judge Stewart, Dr. C. Covel, Hon. J. Wetmore.
Chief-Engineer Harry Howard, John Decker, John Baulch, John Forsyth, H. B. Venn, E. Eddy, Niblo's; Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard, Proprietors New Bowery Theatre; G. C. Boniface, Proprietor Bowery Theatre; Messrs. W. T. Aymar, L. Nixon & J. Tryon, Proprietors "Chatham Amphitheatre;" Messrs. G. H. Christy, Jerry Bryant, B. A. Baker, A. H. Davenport, W. R. Floyd, S. H. Haskins, Chas. Brown, Frank Queen, A. Houseman, T. Udell, C. W. Taylor, P. F. Chanfrau, F. Thompson, J. Farley, H. B. Matteson, D. G. Friel, D. H. Pike, J. Murray Ditchett, Wm. M. Reeve, G. Worden, G. Palmer, &c.
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS TO BE GIVEN AT EACH ESTABLISHMENT.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Messrs. G. L. Fox, J. Farley, J. W. Lingard, W. T. Aymar, J. Decker, H. B. Venn, Wm. E. Coulter, W. M. Reeve.
C. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSTITUTE.
MISS HATTIE ANDEM
Begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
at the Hall of the Union, (Cooper Institute,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER,
Mr. ERNEST PERRING,
Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE.
Conductor, Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the principal Music Stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

LEVEES OF THE "LITTLE FAIRY."
MISS DOLLIE DUTTON, the smallest girl in the world, of her age, 9 years old, 26 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds—an infinitely greater curiosity than Gen. Tom Thumb. She sings several songs, and will also dance the polka at each levee.
Miss JENNY LILLIE (six years old) will at each Levee sing "Kitty Clyde," "Our Country Girls," and "When I was Single;" and dance a Scotch Hornpipe. She will give Levees at Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Institute, EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Thursday *evening*,) to Dec. 17, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The well-known Vocalist and Pianist, Miss P. A. HIGGINS, of Boston, will preside at the piano and sing several ballads. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents; children in the afternoon, 10 cents.
J. H. LILLIE, Ag't. ALBERT NORTON, Manager.

WAUGH'S ITALIA.
THIS GRAND MOVING PANORAMA OF ITALY,
At Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway,
IS NOW IN ITS FOURTH MONTH,
And has been visited by many thousands
OF THE ELITE OF NEW-YORK.
As it will close on the 1st of January,
No time should be lost,
Bring Opera-glasses.
Open every evening at 7½; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 10 cents.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
AND
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND READING,
THURSDAY EVENING, 15th inst.
Dodworth's Hall.
Shakespeare's "AS YOU LIKE IT."
Dickens' "BARDELL and PICKWICK."
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to commence at 8 o'clock.

"PARISINA."
This magnificent painting, by ANDREA GASTALDI, with B. Paul Akers' (the eminent American sculptor) statue of the
"DEAD PEARL-DIVER,"
Just added to the collection of above 120 first-class works of art, now on exhibition at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
NO. 548 BROADWAY.
Open Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
TENTH-ST., near BROADWAY,
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.
Admission 25 cents.
J. McCLURE.

A CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE School connected with the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, in the Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Some of the best musical talent of the City has been secured for this occasion, including Miss C. A. Dingley, Miss Annie Thomas, Miss Jennie Yates, Mr. Meslin, and others, with a select chorus from the Harmonic Society. Mr. N. H. Currie will preside at the piano. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the door. Doors open at 6½, Concert to commence at 7½ P. M.

CHARLES THE FIRST—BY THE GREAT VELAZQUEZ—Painted at Madrid, in 1623. This celebrated Historical Picture is now on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO WILL recite Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Hamlet" at Dodworth's Hall on the Evening of THURSDAY, the 22d inst. Single tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK AND TRIUMPH BEYOND ALL PARALLEL—Of the thrilling Museum Dramatization THE DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, THE MAIDEN'S VOW, already witnessed by UPWARDS OF 23,000 PERSONS, with shouts of unquestionable delight. It will be repeated WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and also in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIXTEEN TABLEAUX. A superb collection of ENORMOUS SERPENTS, alive, including one magnificently colored [illegible], 50 baby Anacondas, is now here, besides a full length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, his AUTOGRAPH, TWO PIKES, or spears, taken at Harper's Ferry, the GRAND AQUARIA, A LIVING SEAL, A PAIR OF LIVING KANGAROOS, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 12 cents extra.

FREE CHURCH FAIR.—LADIES INTERESTED in the Good Shepherd Church in 54th-st., will hold a Fair to assist Rev. Ralph Hoyt in rebuilding the edifice destroyed by a tornado last year. To commence TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at No. 723 Broadway, near Astor-place. Contributions and patronage respectfully solicited.
Mrs. HOYT, Directress.

HARMONIUM CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF the above Club are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at Carberry's, the Shades, William-st., at 8 o'clock, punctually, on business. The Chair will be taken at 8¾ o'clock, for Harmony, when members are allowed to introduce their friends. By order.
SECRETARY.

EXHIBITION OF TWENTY LARGE PAINTINGS and TWENTY-FOUR HIGHLY-FINISHED PENCIL DRAWINGS, by Geo. L. Brown, recently returned from Rome, at No. 768 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
The Distinguished Orator,
Prof. J. W. FOWLER,
Will deliver a
LECTURE
before the
NEW-YORK DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 14,
on the
VERSATILITY OF AMERICAN ORATORY,
European and American forensic eloquence compared:
PITT, SHERIDAN, BURKE, ERSKINE,
With Illustrations of the style of
PATRICK HENRY,
JAMES OTIS,
HENRY CLAY, and
DANIEL WEBSTER,
In his reply to Hayne, (from personal observation.)
TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
To be obtained at No. 13 Cooper Institute; HALL & SON'S, No. 543 Broadway; and at the door.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; Lecture at 8.

WM. H. FRY, ESQ.,
Will deliver the next lecture before the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The high reputation of this gentleman as a public speaker will no doubt draw a crowded house. Tickets can be had in advance at the desk and down-town office of the Library; also at the door on the evening of the lecture. Tickets, 25 cents.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman Lec. Com.

LOLA MONTEZ,
Countess of Landsfeld,
will give her lecture, entitled
JOHN BULL AT HOME,
At Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1859. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. To be had at the Hall. Ticket office now open. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

"THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF LIFE."
Owing to indisposition the lecture by Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH, on *Providing for the welfare of offspring*, announced for Wednesday evening last, was postponed. The lecture will, therefore, be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 15 cents.

LECTURE ON HOSPITALS AND SISTERHOODS.—Dr. W. C. ROBERTS will deliver a lecture on the above subject, for the benefit of the Junior Association of St. Luke's Hospital, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Freewill Baptist Church, 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained at the door on the evening of the lecture.

POPULAR LECTURES BY DR. POWELL ON THE EYE AND EAR, at Clinton Hall, 8th-st. Lecture on the Eye, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13; on the Ear, TUESDAY, Dec. 20. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC REUNION
OF
THE FRATERNITY OF F. AND A. M.,
FROM
THE FIRST DEGREE TO THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE,
Under the sanction of the various grand bodies working in the
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1859.
The Seventh Regiment band, led by Noll, consisting of fifty pieces, will furnish the music.
Regalia appertaining to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite only admitted.
Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $5 each, and extra ladies' tickets, $1 each, can be procured at the
American Masonic Agency, No. 424 Broadway.
Hall & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mr. J. Drummond, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Robert Macoy, No. 29 Beekman-st.
Andrew Cassard, No. 53 Prince-st.
J. F. Adams, M. D., 13th-st., near 6th-av.
J. W. Simons, No. 30 Catharine-st.
J. H. H. Ward, No. 298 West 24th-st.
C. T. McClenachan, No. 5 City Hall.
George A. Barney, No. 40 Hudson-st.
Dr. James M. Austin, G. Secretary of G. Lodge, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Henry C. Banks, No. 3 John-st.
Samuel Swartz, No. 97 East 23d-st.
H. S. Vining, No. 31 Old Slip.
Charles L. Church, No. 527 Hudson-st.
E. A. Dusenberry, Washington Hotel.
Brandreth House.
Jas. Cowenhoven's music-store, under Union-place Hotel.
Astor House.
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Everett House.
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
La Farge House.
Delmonico's Hotel.
Union-place Hotel.
St. Dennis Hotel.
Metropolitan Hotel.
Howard Hotel.
Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.
The house will be under the management of Mr. Ed. Eddy, the well-known manager of Niblo's Theatre.
The floor will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. F. Newton, whose ability in conducting the dansante are sufficient guarantee for the comfort of dancers.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

MME. (FERRERO) JACKSON, NO 29 WEST 36th-st., has received from Paris, and teaches, the fashionable new French Quadrille, "Le Prince Imperial" (accepted by the Empress Eugenie.) Class instruction Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.
The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to come over and ascertain the causes, and must confess that I no longer wonder at it; for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation here, and selling it as imported, others so swamp the genuine article with plain spirits, alcohol, &c., that it is impossible to recognize our old favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed bottles, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it
THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.
J. S. C. MORRIS.
Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY, New-York.
At liberal prices in bond. Single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $6. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-street Distillery, established in 1832. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 655 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Approaching Executions at Charlestown.

TESTS OF SOUTHERN OPINION.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Extensive preparations are making for the approaching executions. Nineteen companies of military are now on duty, and guards are stationed at every street corner and cross-road. Picket guards patrol the surrounding country, and six more companies are announced as on their way here. The citizens find difficulty in passing from one part of the town to another. They are brought to a halt and marched to the guard-house if unable to give the countersign.

GREEN and COPELAND will be hung at 11 o'clock in the morning, and COOK and COPPIC at 3 in the afternoon. All these men are composed, and look calmly on their approaching doom. Their bodies will be given to their friends, if claimed.

The town is quiet and unexcited by rumors. Military discipline is kept up, however, as if it were encompassed by a besieging army. The people look forward with great pleasure to exemption from military surveillance, and when the Civil Government is restored there will be quite a jubilee. The people would willingly consent that STEVENS and HAZLETT should spend the rest of their days in the Penitentiary, rather than have another military seige at their execution.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

A memorial has been presented in the Virginia Legislature, praying for the commutation of the sentence of COPPIC.

MUSIC IN AID OF JOHN BROWN'S FAMILY.

The pupils of the Colored Public School No. 2, in Laurens-street, performed the oratorio of "Joseph" last evening, in the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The proceeds, it was understood, are to go to the families of JOHN BROWN and his associates. Prof. LUCA presided at the piano-forte. The Church was thronged with colored persons eager to see how the little girls would acquit themselves. Everything went off satisfactorily; the singing was good, and the audience appreciative.

LETTERS FROM COOK AND COPELAND.

The Cleveland *Morning Leader* publishes the following letters from the prisoners COOK and COPELAND:

LETTER FROM JOHN E. COOK.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Va., Dec. 9, 1859.

To the Editor of the Morning Leader:

DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure of receiving, yesterday evening, a copy of your interesting paper. In its perusal, I was somewhat surprised to see a copy of a letter which I had written to Mr. and Mrs. SELLER, of your city. When I wrote that letter, I had no thought of its ever being published. But, as I see some false statements in regard to my fellow-prisoners and myself, which you have quoted from other papers, I am glad Mr. SELLER took the liberty to give it publicity. I am also thankful to *you for the comment* you made upon those statements.

I will only say, such statements as have been made by the TIMES, in regard to my companions and myself, *are totally false. There has not been one single instance, in which I have felt, or shown any sign of fear or nervousness since I have been here. Neither has my comrade Coppic, since he has occupied the cell with me, shown any such weakness, or dread of death.* We both dislike the mode of death to which we have been doomed. But notwithstanding, *we are cheerfully and calmly awaiting our fate, and trust we shall meet it like men.*

I will frankly admit that on one or two occasions I have been agitated by the reception of touching letters from my *wife and other relatives whose happiness is dearer to me than my life.* The doom that awaits me has not in the least affected my appetite, nor has it occasioned any loss of rest. I sleep as calmly here as I would if in my boyhood home.

I have made these statements because I deem it *my duty* to my fellow prisoner and myself to do so. By giving this an insertion in your paper you will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,
JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—I have just read in one of the papers published at this place, an account of the farewell scene between Capt. BROWN, COPPIC and myself. To show the falsehood of these reports, I *will state just what passed at this farewell interview.* Capt. BROWN came in smiling, and shook both COPPIC and myself warmly by the hand. He asked kindly after our health. He then said to me that he was sorry that I had made a statement that was not true; as I would only gain contempt by it. I asked him what I had said that was untrue. He told me that it was the statement which I had made, "That *he* had sent me to the Ferry." I told him *he most certainly did tell me to go there.* He said he had no recollection of anything of the kind; but that he remembered distinctly of telling me *not to go there.* I replied that I had a *good memory, and had not the slightest recollection of anything of the kind.* He remarked that he thought that my memory must be treacherous, then; but it would do no good to talk about that; but that if we had got to die, to meet our fate *like men;* that we had gone into a *good cause,* and not to deny it now. He then turned to COPPIC, and said that he had heard that *he* had made some false statements, but was glad to learn that those reports were untrue. He then asked if he could do anything for us. We answered in the negative. He gave COPPIC 50 cents, remarking that, as he owed C.'s brother $40, which he did not know as would ever be paid, that a little change might do him some good. He then pressed our hands warmly, and bade us a last farewell. There was no one present except Capt. AVIS, Capt. BROWN, COPPIC and myself. Capt. AVIS will, I think, vouch for the truth of this statement, as will Mr. COPPIC. Please give this a place in your paper, and oblige

Yours truly,
J. E. COOK.

LETTER FROM JOHN A. COPELAND.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Nov. 26, 1859.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: I now take my pen to address you for the first time since I have been in the situation that I am now in. My silence has not been occasioned by any want of love for you, but because I wished to wait and find what my doom would be. I am well at this time, and as happy as it is possible to be under the circumstances.

I received your kind and affectionate letter, which brought much consolation to me, and the advice that you have therein given me, I thank God I can say I have accepted, and I have found that consolation which can only be found by accepting and obeying such advice.

Dear father and mother, happy am I that I can now truthfully say that I have sought the holy Bible, and have found that everlasting life in its holy advice which man can from no other source obtain. Yes, I have now, in the eleventh hour, sought for and obtained that forgiveness from my God, whose kindness I have outraged nearly all my life.

Dear parents, my fate, as far as man can seal it, is sealed; but let not this fact occasion you any misery; for remember the *cause* in which I was engaged—*remember it was a holy cause*—one in which men in every way better than I am have suffered and died. Remember that if I must die, I die in trying to liberate a few of my poor and oppressed people from a condition of servitude against which God and His Word has hurled His most bitter denunciations, a cause in which men who, though removed from its direct injurious effects by the color of their faces, have already lost their lives, and more yet must meet the fate which man has decided I must meet.

If I must die, I shall try to meet my fate as a man who can suffer in the glorious cause in which I have been engaged, without a groan, and meet my Maker in heaven as a Christian man, who, through the saving grace of God, has made his peace with Him.

Dear parents, dear brothers and sisters, miserable indeed would I be if I were confined in this jail awaiting the execution of the law for committing a foul crime; but this not being the case, I must say, although I know you all will feel deeply the fate I am to meet, that I feel more deeply on account of the necessity of myself or any other man having to suffer by the existence of Slavery, than from the mere fact of having to die.

It is true I should like to see you all once more on the earth, but God wills otherwise; therefore I am content, for most certainly do I believe that God wills everything for the best good, not only of those who have to suffer directly, but of all, and this being the case, I beg of you not to grieve about me.

Now, dear parents, I beg your forgiveness for every wrong I have done you, for I know that I have not at all times treated you as I ought to have done. Remember me while I shall live, and forget me not when I am no longer in this world.

Give my love to all my friends. There are some little matters that I would give most anything to have settled and made right.

There has been misrepresentations of things which I have said, and if I can I shall correct them.

Oh, brothers, I pray that you may never have to suffer as I shall have to do; stay at home contentedly, make your home happy not only to yourselves, but to all with whom you may be connected.

Dear brothers and sisters, love one another, make each other happy; love, serve and obey your God, and meet me in Heaven.

Now, dear father and mother, I will close this last, or at present I think the last letter, that I shall have the pleasure of writing to you.

Good-bye mother and father, good-bye brothers and sisters, and by the assistance of God, meet me in Heaven.

I remain your most affectionate son,
JOHN A. COPELAND.

FREE NEGRO LEGISLATION IN TENNESSEE.

REMONSTRANCE FROM JUSTICE CATRON.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union and American.

Editor of the Union and American:

DEAR SIR: I have for several weeks past been anxiously waiting to hear what the views of your leading journal were on the bill pending before our Legislature proposing to enslave, or to drive from the State, the free colored population now among us. It provides that these persons shall be seized and sold if found here after the first day of May next, if they are adults—and that the children shall be bound out, &c.; the adults are allowed to emigrate to Africa, in which case some slight aid is to be furnished by the State to assist in their transportation; or, secondly, they may seek a master and go into Slavery.

Now, who are these people? There is not one in one hundred of them, to say the least, that ever has been a slave. Usually, their mothers, grandmothers, or great grandmothers were slaves, who were emancipated by masters for meritorious services, or from benevolent motives, by the Courts of Justice, and according to law. They all have a vested right to freedom by the judgment and decrees of Courts. Under our Constitution of 1796, the free colored men voted at the polls. That the old Constitution extended to them, and protected their rights to a certain extent, is free from doubt. But I pass by this question.

My objection to the bill is that *it proposes to commit an outrage, to perpetrate an oppression and cruelty.* This is the plain truth, and it is idle to mince words to soften the fact. Let us look the proposition boldly in the face. This depressed and helpless portion of our population is designed to be driven out, or to be enslaved for life; and their property forfeited, as no slave can hold property. The mothers are to be sold, or driven away from their children, many of them infants. The children are to be bound out until they are twenty-one years of age, and then leave the State or be sold, which means they are to be made slaves for life, in fact. Now, of these women and children, there is hardly one in ten that is of unmixed negro blood. Some are half-white; many have half-white mothers and white fathers, making a cast of 87½-100ths of white blood; many have a third crop, in whom the negro blood is almost extinct. Such is the unfortunate truth. This description of people who was born free, and lived as free persons, are to be introduced as slaves into our families, or into our negro quarters, there to be under an overseer, or they are to be sold to the negro-trader and sent South, there to be whipped by overseers, *and to preach rebellion* in the negro-quarters—as they will *preach* rebellion everywhere that they may be driven to by this unjust law, whether it be amongst us here in Tennessee, or south of us in the cotton and sugar plantations, or in the Abolition meetings in the Free States. Nor will the women be the least effective in preaching a crusade, when begging money in the North to relieve their children, left behind in this State, in bondage.

We are told that this "Free Negro Bill" is a politic, popular measure. Where is it popular? In what nook or corner of the State are the principles of humanity so deploringly deficient, that a majority of the white inhabitants would commit an outrage, not committed in a Christian country of which history gives any account. In what country is it, this side of Africa, that the majority have enslaved the minority—sold the weak to the strong, and applied the proceeds of the sale to educate the children of the stronger side, as this bill proposes? It is an open assertion that "might makes right." It is reopening the African Slave-trade in fact. In that trade, the strong capture the weak and sell them, and so it will be here if this policy is carried out.

All over the State, those who are responsible for passing the bill will have to contend with fearful public opinion, made up of all the *women* who have moral characters and religious feelings; backed by the clergy, and assuredly by a very large majority of the members of all the churches; for we must carry along with us the important fact that numbers of the people sought to be enslaved or driven out, belong to, and are members of our various churches and in full communion. That these great bodies of christian men and women will quietly stand by and see their noble coworkers sold on the block to the negro-trader, is not to be expected; nor will any set of men be supported, morally or politically, who are the authors of such a law.

Nor is this half the truth. Take all the Free States, and how will the matter stand? There, those staunch and upright men who are struggling to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to protect the rights of the South in the enjoyment of their slave property, will be met by our law; will be taunted before the million; will have it put to them squarely whether they sanction this cruel measure as part of the Southern creed—to wit: that all negroes, and those of negro origin, can be rightfully sold into Slavery, or driven from their children and the place of their birth, at the unrestrained will of the Southern white man? What Northern man that has manhood in him, will not exclaim, "I abhor such a law!" It cannot be otherwise than odious in the North.

If such a measure of persecution was the work of some new weak State, and this thing done in a corner, it would not be so bad; but Tennessee is a proud, successful community, that has for thirty years exercised a controlling influence in the affairs of the nation; she has made two Presidents; has long stood in the front rank of the great party that has governed the country so successfully for nearly sixty years, and therefore HER legislation may well be cited before Northern crowds, as declaring the sentiments of the South. I put it to any fair-minded man to say, whether this law, if it is passed, will not go far to *crush out* our friends in the North, and yet more strongly mark the *black,* sectional line between the Free and Slave States?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. CATRON.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

DEPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY DESTROYED.

LOSS OVER $80,000—LIST OF THE INSURANCES—CARD FROM THE TREASURER.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the building on Spruce-street, occupied and owned by the American Tract Society, was discovered to be on fire. The first floor of the building, which is five stories in height, was occupied as a depository; the second, third and fourth floors were devoted to the bindery, and the fifth floor, on which the fire commenced, was used as the sheet or drying room. Two lads employed in this last department, soon after entering the room saw the flames break out from a pile of printed sheets, and immediately gave the alarm, but the large quantity of combustible material which was collected in the apartment allowed the fire to spread with such rapidity that in fifteen minutes, and before the firemen were able to get their apparatus fairly at work, the whole of the upper story was in flames. The fears entertained lest four heavy presses on the fifth floor might fall and cause serious destruction of life, and the fact that the fire was at first discovered in the rear of the building, operated to check the exertions which might otherwise have been put forth. Fortunately, however, the building was entirely separated from the Nassau-street building, which is the Tract House proper, by double walls and iron doors. These extra precautions, which were taken when the Spruce-street structure was first erected, enabled the firemen to confine the flames to the two upper stories of the building in which they broke out, so that the Tract House itself is intact. The water deluged the lower stories however, and ruined the large stock of books, bound and unbound, which was stored there. But a single item in this loss is the destruction of 400 complete sets of the Youth's Library, 70 volumes being comprised in a set. These are valued at $4,000. Three hundred persons, the majority of whom were girls, were employed in the building which was destroyed, but it is expected that employment will be found for the larger part of them in the main building, which remains uninjured.

The value of the stock which was destroyed was at first estimated at $75,000, but late last evening the Managers concluded that it would considerably exceed this sum. It is insured for $83,000, as follows:

Ætna, Hartford	$5,000	Market	5,000
Rutgers	5,000	Merchants	5,000
Norwich	5,000	Connecticut	5,000
North America, Phil	2,500	Western, Mass	5,000
Peoples	2,500	Park	2,500
Lenox	2,500	Astor	3,000
Corn Exchange	2,500	Columbia	5,000
Broadway	2,500	Merchants', Boston	10,000
Springfield	5,000	American	5,000
Phœnix, Hartford	5,000	Total	$83,000

The building, which was damaged to the amount of $7,000, was insured in the following companies:

Ætna, Hartford	$3,000
Phenix, Brooklyn	5,000

The building adjoining, No. 8 Spruce-street, was badly damaged by water. Messrs. SEYMOUR occupied the lower floors as a paper warehouse. They sustained a loss of about $500, which is fully insured. The *Scottish American Journal* Office, on the third floor, and J. SEARLES, book-binder, on the fourth floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of $3,000, on which there is no insurance. The steam engine *John G. Storm,* was ordered to the fire, but one of the axles broke in front of the Harlem Railroad Dépôt in Centre-street, and rendered the engine useless for the occasion. The steamer of Manhattan Engine Company, No. 8, was not at the fire, in consequence of injuries to the pumps, received at the late fire in Wooster-street.

The following card has been issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the Tract Society:

FIRE IN THE TRACT HOUSE.

The American Tract Society has met with what to human view is a sad calamity, in the destruction by fire on the morning of Dec. 13, of its rear building, with a large amount of books and sheet stock.

The fire originated in the drying-room in the upper story, but from what cause is as yet unknown; no fire being in any part of the premises except in the engine-room, in the sub-cellar under the open court.

The Society's main building stands uninjured, with its steam-engine and boilers, printing-presses, stereotype plates and engravings, salesroom and offices; so that the regular operations of the Society will go forward, though it may be difficult for a time to supply large orders for their books.

They would say to all subscribers to their periodicals, the *American Messenger, Child's Paper,* and *Botschafter, that these will be furnished without fail.* Subscribers need not hesitate to send their subscriptions for the coming year without delay.

While the insurance will perhaps cover the actual loss, it will require time and care and prompt remittances to put everything in efficient working order. We trust the true friends of the Society will come to its aid in this hour of trial.

O. R. KINGSBURY, Assistant Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, 150 Nassau-street, Dec. 13, 1859, 2 P. M.

P. S.—7 P. M.—It now appears that the loss to the Society will considerably exceed the insurance.

IN WORTH-STREET.

The Eighth District alarm last night, at 11 o'clock, was caused by fire reappearing in the coal in the yard of SAMUEL S. THORP, No. 105 Worth-street. ARCHIBALD GILLIES and J. B. BREVAIR, members of Engine Company, No. 30, were injured while going to the fire, by falling beneath the engine, in consequence of the slippery state of the pavement. The latter was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF THE CREATION.—Prof. DOREMUS delivered a lecture last evening in the Tabernacle on the "Scientific History of the Creation," commencing with the gaseous state, passing to the fluid and the present condition, illustrating different points by experiments, maps and charts; bringing to bear upon his subject chemistry, geology and astronomy. In each state of creation he quoted passages of Scripture referring to the same; as in the fluid state, "the earth was without form, and void and darkness was upon the face of the deep." That he considered a perfect description of the fluid state. He then described the process of the change to the solid by light, and illustrated the theory as to how the earth was formed into its present shape, and the flattening at the Poles—by oil and alcohol giving them a sufficient motion to form. The lecture was interesting and instructive, and was well received by a discriminating audience.

THE TRUANT'S HOME.—The Second Anniversary of this institution, was celebrated at Flatbush on Monday evening. Mayor POWELL and several other prominent citizens of Brooklyn, were present, and expressed much satisfaction at the manner the institution has been conducted during the year by Mr. A. C. VANEPPS, the Superintendent. The average number of inmates is about 100, and in every instance, the discipline has proved beneficial. No more children can be cared for, with the present accommodations, and an effort is being made to erect a larger and more suitable building.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Representatives for the Western District have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: BENJAMIN WOOD, Jr., President; A. B. THORNE, Vice-President; WILLIAM BURRILL, Treasurer; JOHN G. GUNNING, Secretary; WILLIAM HASKINS, Collector.

RESIGNED.—HENRY HAGNER, Esq., having resigned the office of Corporation-Attorney, W. C. B. THORNTON has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36.

From the River Plate.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARGENTINE VICTORY AT MARTIN GARCIA.

Our files of the *Correio Mercantil,* of Rio Janeiro, extend to Oct. 24.

They afford nothing of interest from the Capital of Brazil.

A correspondent writing from Montevideo, with the date of Oct. 17, gives the following account of the successful attack of Gen. URQUIZA upon the defences of Martin Garcia:

"On the 12th of October, the squadron of the Argentine Confederation, which had lain so long and shamefully inactive in the harbor of Montevideo, weighed anchor, and proceeded up the river. It consisted of four steamers, two sailing vessels, with 700 men and abundant munitions of war. On the 13th, at nightfall, the fleet anchored below the fortifications erected by the Government of Buenos Ayres at the canal adjoining the island of Martin Garcia, and which were supposed to be at once impregnable and impassable. Early on the following morning they prepared to force a passage, the *Salto,* (steamer,) with the bark *Conception,* leading the way, followed by the *Hercules, Pampero* and *Menay,* (steamers,) and the brig *Argos.* As the squadron approached, the batteries on shore opened a terrible fire, which was almost simultaneously answered from the six vessels. The principal fort was disabled in this first exchange of courtesies. The *Pampero,* by a round poured into the *Pontano,* caused tremendous slaughter. The second broadside from the same steamer, directed at the Buenos Ayrean brig *Rapid,* induced its commander to run his vessel ashore. The musketry of the *Pampero* did fearful execution among the escaping crew. In the meantime the *Hercules* and the brig kept up an incessant fire upon the enemy, causing serious losses. A shot from the land unhappily struck the hawser attaching the brig to the steamer; and during the interval necessary to renew the connection, the two vessels were exposed to a damaging fire; but returned it with unflagging courage. The *Salto* took a leading share in the conflict, aiding the others at all points, and the commander, officers and crew displaying the most daring valor. The forces on shore, as well as the crews of the *Rapid* and of the *Pontano,* suffered very severely. It is impossible to procure the names of the officers slain. The Argentine party lost the valiant captain of the *Pampero,* Lieut. Col. MAURICE, who was killed in the encounter with the *Rapid.* On board the *Salto,* a gunner was killed, and three men wounded. The losses on the other vessels, if any, must have been small, as no mention is made of them in our letters. The squadron has proceeded to Parana, officers and crew all craving an encounter with the fleet of the enemy."

Trans-Continental Telegraph.

TELEGRAPH FROM ST. LOUIS TO SAN FRANCISCO—ANOTHER LINE TO SALT LAKE.

Mr. CHARLES M. STEBBINS and his associates of the Western Union Telegraph Company, are engaged in a telegraphic enterprise of a magnitude which fully entitles it to be classed with the efforts which are being made to connect Europe and America. The above-named parties, with others on the Pacific side, have actually commenced, and are earnestly carrying forward the construction of a telegraph line from St. Louis to San Francisco, under the patronage of the New-York Associated Press, and the Presses in other cities connected with it, in the Atlantic States, and the San Francisco *Bulletin* and Sacramento *Union* on the Pacific side. The line on the East end has been completed for nearly three hundred miles West of St. Louis, on the route of the Overland Mail, and about two hundred and fifty miles on the West end from San Francisco.

The New-York Associated Press, and the *Bulletin* and *Union,* of California, have undertaken to pay the contractors a sufficient sum for semi-weekly reports of important news to justify them in going forward with the line a sufficient distance from each side to gain from two to four days over the mail; or, in other words, to place New-York and San Francisco within about sixteen or seventeen days of each other. And there is reason to believe that other parties, and perhaps the Government of the United States, will now come forward and give the contractors such assistance as will enable them to extend the wires through from city to city within the next year or two.

Arrangements have been made by the Associated Press to have a full summary of commercial and general news from the Pacific prepared at San Francisco, and dispatched by the semi-weekly Overland Mail, adding thereto at Los Angeles one or two days' later news from San Francisco; and at the arrival of the mail at or near Springfield, Mo., the wires will be connected through to New-York *via* St. Louis and Buffalo, a distance of upwards of 1,500 miles, and the news will be instantly transmitted through the agency of the Hicks Repeater—a new device by which landlines may be worked in a single circuit any required distance—and given to the public through all the leading journals of the country, in the same manner and to about the same extent as the public have been served with European news from Halifax, Father Point, &c., &c.

Mr. STEBBINS and his associates are also building, under the patronage of the Associated Press, a line to Salt Lake, and it is already in good working order to Atchison, in Kansas. Special reporters for the Association are now on their way to central positions in that direction, and within the next few days, we, in common with the other leading journals of the country, will be in receipt of full and reliable reports from that important section of our country.

It is hardly necessary to add that these new arrangements for the benefit of our readers, involve very heavy expenditures, but no greater, perhaps, than the liberal patronage of the public requires at our hands.

The California line is now open to the public, and commercial dispatches can now be placed in the mail thirty hours after it leaves St. Louis—the tolls west of that city being one dollar for the first ten words, and ten cents per word for all over ten; and all the Telegraph offices in the country now receive dispatches for San Francisco.

[Advertisement.]
OVERCOATS AT EVANS'.

Handsome Black Cloth Overcoats	$5 to 10
Fine Black Cloth Overcoats	12 to 18
Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats	15 to 20
Moscow Beaver Overcoats	10 to 18
Blue, Black and Brown Castor Beavers	10 to 20
Fur Beaver Overcoats	9 to 12
Excellent Pilot Overcoats	6 to 12
Mixed Beavers, Cassimere, Melton and other Overcoats	4

66
At EVANS' & Fulton-street.
68

[Advertisement.]
KNOX'S Election Hats are in great demand to supply the numerous calls since the election. Every man of taste and fashion who bet on the result, wagered one of KNOX'S best Hats, and the losers were as much gratified as the winners, in seeing their friends fitted with such Hats as KNOX exhibits for sale at his well-known hat-store, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
PROFESSIONAL.
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms, in the Graefenberg Institution, No. 32 Park-row, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women, of every description, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases,* (both local and constitutional,) are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

[Advertisement.]
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles.* For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
"DOOM OF DEVILLE"—HAVE YOU SEEN IT?—If you have not witnessed this powerful and absorbing drama, go early and you will obtain a good seat, either this afternoon or evening, at Barnum's Museum. Then look at the living Kangaroos just added there to the curiosities.

[Advertisement.]
TO CAPITALISTS, BROKERS AND OTHERS.—A party already established in the Sewing Machine Business, (which is of a profitable nature,) is desirous of extending the same by forming a Stock Company. An excellent investment guaranteed. Address Box No. 2,500 Post-office, with name and residence.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.—Influenza, colds and all diseases of the throat and chest—too often neglected or injudiciously treated, result in disastrous consequences. Holloway's remedies will, however, retard the complaint and consummate a cure.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

BRAINERD—CLARKE.—On Monday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, GEORGE W. BRAINERD, Esq., of this City, to MARTHA NOBLE CLARKE, of Philadelphia.

CARTER—ROBERT.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 7, in Christ Church, Savannah, by Right Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Georgia, assisted by Rev. M. H. Henderson, D. D., of Athens, Ga., Mr. C. B. CARTER, of Savannah, to Miss JOSEPHINE ROBERT, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Monday Dec. 12, CHARLES HENRY CLAFLIN, only child of Dr. G. and Elvira Furman, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The friends of the parents and the medical profession in general are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation, the funeral from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HUSTACE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 12, EPHRA'M TREADWELL, son of Wm. Hustace, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 31 East 30th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, SUSAN DURAND, wife of J. W. Paradise, and daughter of Cyrus Durand, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock.

BLYDENBURGH.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 4, JEREMIAH W. BLYDENBURGH, in the 55th year of his age. His remains were taken to Smithtown for interment.

BLOODGOOD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 11, Mr. JOHN BLOODGOOD, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brother William and of his son John, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 43 West 17th-st., without further notice.

☞ Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, after a short illness, HARRIETT ASHTON CROSBY, wife of Wm. B. Crosby, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the Market-st. Church, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further or special invitation.

CONNAH.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, after a short illness, JOSEPH CONNAH, merchant, of this City.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning next, Dec. 15, from the church of the late Dr. Alexander, corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Paterson for interment.

YATES.—In this City, on Tuesday Dec. 13, Hon. GILES FONDA YATES, formerly of Schenectady, and at the time of his death in the Naval office, New-York Customhouse.

His friends and Masonic acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Dr. Adams, No. 75½ West 13th-st., corner of 6th-av.

☞ Schenectady and Albany papers please copy.

MARQUAND.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, HETTY PERRY, wife of Frederick Marquand, aged 58 years.

A funeral service will take place at No. 22 Bond st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Connecticut, and the interment made from the Southport Congregational Church.

PRIDHAM.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, from congestion of the brain, HENRY C. PRIDHAM, aged 52 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 12, at his late residence, 12th st., Harlem, GEORGE ROSE SMITH, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th av., Harlem.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, FRANCES EMMA, eldest daughter of John and Sarah A. Martin, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HILLMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, of scarlet fever, RACHEL ANNIE HILLMAN, daughter of G. W. and Mary Augusta Hillman, in the 4th year of her age.

CÆMMERER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock, GEORGE WILLIAM, infant son of Dr. W. H. and Cecilie Cæmmerer, aged 10 months and 18 days.

MAYNARD.—In the City of Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, JOSEPH P. MAYNARD, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Jaggard, and of his brothers-in-law, John and Robert Jaggard, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St Mark's Church, in Fleet st., between Hudson av. and Willoughby-st., on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HARRIS.—Suddenly, in Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 12, MARY M. GRIFFITHS, wife of George W. Harris, aged 42 years, 6 months and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father Griffith Griffiths, and are brother James Griffiths, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 2 Washington-place, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, Dec. 14.

THURSBY.—At Liverpool, England, Nov. 17, of consumption, JOHN B. THURSBY, aged 39 years 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral services on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Rev. Mr. Meeker's Church, Bushwick-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Stages run to the church from Williamsburgh Ferries.

BRITTAIN.—On Monday, Dec. 12, at Newark, CHARLES BRITTAIN, aged 27 years and 3 months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 13.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R.	80⅝
2,000	Missouri S. 6s	83¼	100	do. b40	80⅝
3,000	Erie 2d M. B.	90	200	do. b30	80⅝
1,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83 b30	80	100	do. s10	80½
8,000	M. So. 1st M. B.	70	20	Erie Railroad	8¾
5,000	Ill. Cent. R. B.	84½	233	Hud. Riv. R.	42
5,000	do.	84¾	200	do. b60	42⅜
4,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	60	50	do.	42¼
1,000	do.	61	100	Ill. Central R.	59¼
6,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	70	100	do. s15	59½
30	Bank of Commerce	99½	25	Harlem Railroad	9⅝
24	Amer. Ex. Bank	97	20	Stonington R.	70
10	Merchants' Bank	105½	100	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	6¾
100	Reading R. s60	41½	50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	17⅞
300	do.	41½	50	Panama R. b5	134¼
40	Park Bank	109	50	do. s10	134¼
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	96	150	Gal. & Chic. R. b30	67¾
250	Pacific M. S. Co.	78	120	do.	67⅞
50	do. s30	77½	50	do. b10	67⅝
245	do.	77½	100	do. b60	67¾
100	do.	77¾	150	do. s4	67⅝
100	do. s10	77⅜	6	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	64
50	do. b7	77½	100	do. b60	64¼
30	New-Jersey Zinc	68	200	do.	64¼
25	Milw. & Miss. R.	4	50	do. s10	64⅛
12	Macon & West. R.	103	50	do. b30	64⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri S. 6s	83½	100	Hudson R. R. b60	42¼
6,000	H. R. R. 2d M.	100	100	do. s60	42¼
5,000	H. R. R. 3d M. s60	81	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¾
160	Pacific M. S. Co.	78	100	do. b60	20
10	Chicago & R. I. R.	64⅜	50	Harlem R. Pfd.	34⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	80⅝	25	Panama R. s60	134½
300	do.	80⅝	320	do.	135½
100	do. s30	80⅝	50	do. s30	135¾
100	Harlem Railroad	9	100	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	68

TUESDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The Stock Exchange closed firm this afternoon. The actual business of the day was not much larger than the limited list of sales on Monday, but prices appeared to strengthen from the start this morning, partly, no doubt, on the California remittance of $1,865,000, and partly from an improved demand for Pacific Mail and Panama shares, which assisted the whole market at the Second Board. The Pacific Company brought the California mails this trip, the Vanderbilt line having no steamer ready at San Francisco. For this they received $10,000, and, at the same time, were enabled to make better paying terms for second and third-class passengers in the absence of the opposition boat. The recent change of the mails by the Government to Mr. VANDERBILT creates much dissatisfaction in California, and the newspaper pressure at San Francisco against it, in connection with the irregularities which have already taken place, may possibly reverse the order of the Post-office Department even before the end of the present temporary contract. The better solution for all parties would be the early withdrawal or consolidation of the opposition. It is quite clear, so far as the passenger and express business with California is concerned, that the slow speed of the Vanderbilt boats, compared with the Pacific Mail line, is greatly against them. And the disadvantage is one not to be overcome by low fares. The advices from the Isthmus to the Panama Company renewed the demand for their shares, and 136 ⅌ cent. was paid this afternoon. Pacific shares advanced to 78 ⅌ cent.; New-York Central to 80⅝; Galena, 68; Rock Island, 64⅜, and Hudson River to 42½ ⅌ cent. cash, at the close. There was an advance also in Illinois Central to 59¾@60. The two Michigan Stocks and Toledo were steady, while Harlem and Erie were neglected. In State Stocks, Missouris were firmer and sold at 83½ ⅌ cent. Tennessees in larger supply and sold at 89⅞. Erie Mortgages were lower on the Fourths and steady at 80 for the Thirds and 90 for the Seconds. The Bonds of the Illinois Central ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower. Hudsons very firm again, the Seconds at par and the Thirds 81, seller 60 days. The general market left off firm.

A very large business was done in Foreign Exchanges for the Boston mail, particularly in French bills, the reduced rates of which brought buyers in freely. Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. drew about three million of francs at from f.5.17½ to f.5.16¼, and other first-class bills were done f.5.18¾@f.5.17½. The trade demand for Bills on London was also large, including the sums required in settlement of credits with the Bankers. The rates appeared a little firmer earlier in the day, but left off 109⅜@109⅝ as yesterday. At New-Orleans, the Sight Exchange on New-York is down to 99¼ ⅌ cent., and a remittance of $100,000 in Gold went in that direction yesterday in the expectation of a further decline. In addition to the Cotton bills coming from New-Orleans, some considerable parcels of Mexican Silver purchased in that market have to be provided for. There was nothing new in Money rates to-day. The private Banking-houses had less to lend on call, as usual just before receiving proceeds of the Exchange drawn on the eve of steamer day. The demand from the Stock Brokers this week is not large. The Export of Cotton from the Southern ports for the week, reported by mail, reaches 100,000 bales. The general movement as follows:

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	1,604,000	1,355,000	726,000	1,076,000	1,108,000
Ex to G Brit'n	595,000	369,000	263,000	211,000	387,000
Ex. to France	141,000	182,000	67,000	102,000	136,000
Ex. to oth'r f.p.	70,000	72,000	43,000	48,000	94,000
Total Exports	806,000	623,000	373,000	361,000	617,000
Stock on hand	762,000	644,000	379,000	550,000	464,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	206,000	132,000	112,000	129,000	144,000
Ex to G. Brit'n	81,000	51,000	40,000	39,000	60,000
Ex. to France	22,000	23,000	11,000	18,000	22,000
Ex to oth'r f.p.	6,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	18,000
Total Exports	109,000	81,000	56,000	57,000	100,000

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. remark on the crop prospect:

"We renew the expression of our opinion that there has been a *desire* to indulge in exaggerated opinions as to the extent of the present crop. During the past week there has been a change in public sentiment in this regard. The extreme estimates are discarded, and more moderate views on the subject are gaining ground. We have a telegram from New-Orleans, dated 10th inst., to the effect that crop estimates there are being reduced. In the south-west portion of the cotton region they have been visited with a heavy snow-storm, which has doubtless impaired the quality and quantity of the late pickings."

On the other hand, Messrs. NEILL, BROTHERS say:

"We have only to confirm the opinion we expressed on this subject in our last, viz., that the crop will reach at least 4,300,000 bales. This is perhaps 50 to 100,000 bales above the most generally received estimate, for most persons find it very difficult to believe in so great an excess upon the large crop of the previous year. We admit that an excess of 450,000 bales on that crop, and of nearly 1,200,000 bales on the preceding one, is hard to believe in. Nothing but very strong evidence would have convinced ourselves of it; but that evidence has come from such a variety of sources, that we find it impossible to discredit it, particularly as it is already so abundantly confirmed by the course of receipts."

The attention of careful capitalists will be attracted to the New-York State Loan of $2,500,000, to be made at Albany on the 20th inst., by reason of its peculiar features of safety, which render it the best possible investment that can be made in any Government security.

1. The law authorizing the loan and imposing the tax for its payment, has been submitted to the people and received the votes of a large majority. The loan is made upon the credit of the State, and not upon any of its funds or revenues.

2. By the terms of the act, annual tax is actually imposed upon all the property of the State, to pay the interest as it becomes due, and to provide a Sinking Fund to reimburse the principal within the term of credit, which cannot exceed eighteen years, which tax is to be apportioned among the several Counties by the Comptroller, without the intervention of the Legislature.

3. The act is irrepealable. The Constitution prohibits its repeal, and it becomes as permanent as the Constitution itself. The credit of this State now stands as high as that of any other State, or of the General Government. The State has never failed to meet promptly all its engagements—availing in *no* instance, not even in 1837, when specie was worth 15 ⅌ cent., of the reserved privilege to pay off her Loans *after* a certain date. But the peculiarity of this loan is, that it is subject to no possible contingency—no neglect or inadvertence of the Legislature—no failure of resources—no revulsion whatever. *It is believed to be the first instance of a Government loan secured by the actual imposition of a direct tax, constitutionally irrepealable,* and New-York deserves the high distinction of inaugurating an example so worthy of imitation. The advertisement of the Canal Fund Commissioners on the subject appears in our advertising columns.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Road will be held at Albany to-morrow, for the election of Directors. A preliminary meeting of the present Board takes place this evening. We are requested to say that copies of the printed Annual Report, which will be presented to the general meeting, have been sent in advance to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., who will be authorized to give them out to City stockholders and the daily Press after 10 o'clock to-morrow, Wednesday.

The Treasurer of the State of Iowa has already remitted the January interest to Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., of this City, who advertise to pay the Coupons on the 1st proximo.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $112,989; paid out, $116,647; and held at close of business, $6,122,957.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
For the week	$1,184,959	$1,069,563	$1,666,969
Previously reported	67,511,433	56,367,638	61,895,944
Since Jan. 1	$68,696,392	$57,437,221	$63,562,913

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.
Philadelphia	3,130,000	3,174,000	678,000	793,000
North America	2,603,655	2,631,123	642,961	555,222
Farm. & Mech.	3,972,933	3,961,631	937,716	933,959
Commercial	1,482,000	1,492,000	234,000	276,000
Mechanics'	1,647,744	1,646,450	210,625	229,097
N. Liberties	1,298,000	1,295,000	143,000	154,000
Southwark	990,242	987,116	204,500	195,041
Kensington	807,353	819,420	176,554	166,933
Penn Township	874,973	860,399	147,406	134,925
Western	1,249,590	1,230,727	241,269	247,901
Manuf. & Mech.	1,142,525	1,075,410	102,585	121,380
Commerce	647,200	648,304	142,553	150,377
Girard	2,076,374	2,076,796	222,932	236,132
Tradesmen's	579,803	579,655	118,833	114,686
Consolidation	475,410	473,666	55,733	47,569
City	333,984	808,193	88,351	81,530
Commonwealth	396,997	389,594	72,796	62,185
Corn Exchange	391,280	396,536	69,618	60,283
Union	363,472	365,134	61,995	61,995
Total	24,963,565	24,911,159	4,564,463	4,653,205

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.
Philadelphia	1,514,000	1,543,000	241,000	235,000
North America	1,574,035	1,492,922	254,408	233,535
Farm. & Mech.	3,016,530	2,994,984	355,930	361,575
Commercial	691,000	715,000	151,000	162,000
Mechanics'	807,844	845,673	149,825	149,390
N. Liberties	876,000	845,000	114,000	115,000
Southwark	693,114	665,010	102,185	100,495
Kensington	580,700	565,010	124,500	137,785
Penn Township	592,926	591,958	95,390	104,705
Western	909,107	880,521	120,010	120,285
Manuf. & Mech.	537,065	526,215	115,990	117,135
Commerce	443,531	457,750	82,350	83,945
Girard	868,602	865,585	179,695	187,425
Tradesmen's	413,472	431,605	83,193	83,565
Consolidation	254,898	227,870	92,370	94,270
City	410,626	387,900	111,535	107,300
Commonwealth	212,552	207,252	101,000	96,075
Corn Exchange	258,107	245,033	93,295	95,200
Union	197,904	203,231	77,500	89,970
Total	14,852,018	14,691,519	2,648,226	2,673,655

Exchanges.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Sight Exchange on New-York par@1-20 ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Sight Exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93¼; Reading Railroad, 20⅞; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
Cotton stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Sales to-day 10,500 bales middling 10¾c.@11c. Sales of last three days 31,000 bales; receipts, same time, 40,000 bales, against 39,000 in corresponding period last year. Sugar steady. Molasses, 41c.@42c. Flour declining. Superfine $5 80@$6 00. Pork steady; mess $17. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHISKY unchanged. WHEAT firm. HOGS dull, and prices easier, with a pressure to sell; sales of 3,000 at $5 80@$6 25 ⅌ cwt. PROVISIONS dull. BULK MEATS freely offered at 6c.@8c. for February delivery, but without finding buyers. LARD, 10c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
FLOUR drooping; transactions unimportant. Howard-st., $5 25. WHEAT—Red ranging from $1 25 @$1 45. CORN firm; Yellow, 76c.@78c.; White, 70c. @72c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady; Ohio, 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 13.
FLOUR firm, at $5 25@$5 50. Superfine WHEAT active; white, $1 37@$1 43; red, $1 32. CORN active; new yellow, 77c.@80c. WHISKY steady, at 26½c. @27½c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
FOR EUROPE.			
Europa	Dec. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Fulton	Dec. 17	New-York	Havre.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	Dec. 24	New-York	Havre.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Dec. 28	Boston	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	South'ton.
United Kingdom	Dec. 31	New-York	Glasgow.
North American	Dec. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Washing'n	Dec. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 31	New-York	Bremen.
FROM EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	Nov. 30	Glasgow	New-York
Nova Scotian	Nov. 30	Liverpool	Portland.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Hamburg	New-York
America	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Boston
North American	Dec. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Dec. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Canada	Dec. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
Atlantic	Dec. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Moses Taylor	Dec. 19	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Moses Taylor from New-Orleans and Havana.—J. W. de Kraft, son and daughter, A. A. Hayes, W. P. N. Fitzgerald, H. Crocker, E. L. Becerra, R. De La Cuesta, wife and daughter, Jose Aguilar, Chas Mayer, A Fuero, D. Garcia and lady, M. Brod, J. Ariss, A. H. Endver, N. B. Ansbacher, C. P. Schlechting, M. Calareo, M Sauebez, C. A. Campbell, William Tappee, E. G. McAlpin, and 15 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets .... 4 33 | Moon rises.... 8 43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 3 | Gov. Island 10 51 | Hell Gate....12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamers Octava, Cundiff, Baltimore, ——; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships M. Luther, Nichols, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Bullion, Hodgdon, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Barks Crimea, Harrington, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; H. Cann, Pinckney, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.

Brig La Grange, Dearborn, Key West, Benner & Deake.

Schrs. Wm. Smith, Smith, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; Alma, Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. Dewolf; S. S. Davis, Fisher, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; M. A. Fleming, Shaw, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerison, Sackville, P. J. Nevins & Son; S. S. Tilley, (Br.,) Bishop, St. John, P. J. Nevins & Son; Alva, (Br.,) Anderson, Hillsboro, Post & Small; War Eagle, Hogdon, St. Kitts, Metcalf & Duncan; Pilot's Bride, Coker, Curacoa, Duvalle & Co.; Adele, Baker, Charleston, D. C Murray; D. B. Warner, Carrow, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Mohican, Com. S. W. Gordon, Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 3. Had heavy weather; passed two steamers outward bd. Is anchored at Quarantine.

Steamship Moses Taylor, S. P. Griffin, New Orleans Dec 5 and Havana Dec. 8, with passengers and mails to O. M. Roberts. On the 9th 1:39 P. M., lat. 26 24, lon. 79 50, exchanged colors with steamer Yorktown. On the 11th, 1:40 P. M., passed ship Roland, of Bremen, 75 miles S. S. W. from Hatteras. Have experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamtug James A. Stevens, Taxter, from Sussex, Conn., having the hull of the steamboat Island Belle in tow, having been burnt at Sussex.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans Nov. 23, and the Bar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Senator, Coffin, Genoa Sept 27, passed Gibraltar Nov. 3, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabricotti Bros.—vessel to Slate & Co. Dec. 2, lat. 33 45, lon. 56 30, signalized a ship sig. S. E., showing a white burgee with red border, with letter H, in red, in the centre.

Bark Andes, (of Harpswell,) Merriman, Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 24, with sugar and molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels. Nov. 25, lat. 20 30, lon. 67 49, carried away maintopsail yard. Dec. 12, split mainsail, &c.

Bark Excelsior, (of New-Haven,) Willard, Port au Spain, Trinidad, Nov. 27, in ballast, to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven. Nov. 27, in the Gulf of Paria, exchanged signals with bark Reindeer, from Barbadoes for Trinidad. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Havana Nov. 30, with sugar and mahogany to Ponvert & Co.

Brig Montgomery, (of Boston,) Mendall, Miragone, Hayti, Nov. 22, with logwood to master. Sld. in co. with brig Truxillo for Port au Prince, and thence for New-York. Nov. 27, in Crooked Island passage, passed brig Umpire, of Boston, bd. S. Dec. 4, lat. 33 48, lon. 76 30, passed ship Hero, bd. S. Died in port, Oct. 26, Russell Downes, seaman, of Yarmouth, Mass. Dec. 9, Frank McAdams, second officer, of Prince Edward's Island, died of fever.

Brig Evelina Rutter, (of Baltimore,) Fowler, Malaga Oct. 16 and Gibraltar 27, with fruit to Geo. Kreisler. Dec. 6, lat. 38 06, lon. 72 56, signaled a large clipper-ship, bd. E., showing a white flag with a black horse in the centre. The E. R. experienced light winds and calms for the first 30 days; been 9 ds N. of the Delaware with heavy northerly gales. Split sails. Took a pilot 45 miles E. of Sandy Hook from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Brig Emily, Davis, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master.

BELOW—Brigs Africa, from Savannah, Eagle—both by steamtug Achilles; Speedaway, (Br., of Halifax;) also 1 bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Ships Underwriter, for Savannah; Oscar, for Sydney, N. S. W. Bark Levanter, (Br.,) for Glasgow.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 13, sunset—Two brigs on the Bar and one brig going up the Bay, bd. in; one unknown ship at anchor at the S. W. Spit, bd. out. Wind light, E. N. E. Weather cloudy, with appearance of snow.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Dec. 13, sunset—Ship Maid of Orleans, from New-Orleans, in tow, near the Quarantine; ship Senator, from Genoa, in tow, and steamer Florida, from Savannah, are now passing up the Narrows. Bark Levanter, outward bd., is at anchor in the Narrows. Ship Underwriter, for Savannah, passed down at 12:45; steamer Star of the South, for do., at 3:45 P. M. Wind moderate, N. E. Weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. steamer City of New-York, Boogs, from Philadelphia; ship Competitor, Hildreth, Penang; bark Tom Corwin, Sherman, Havana.

Off Highland Light—Barks Costarelli, Africa for Salem; Mallie, Metcalf, Fayal for Bucksport.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—Arr. ships Richard Alsop, Toulon, and Shamrock, from Philadelphia; W. S. Lindsey, from New-York; Laconia, from Baltimore; Fanny Ealer, from Genoa; Nanset, from Boston.

Dec. 13—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz 8th inst., is below. The steamship Granada has arrived from New-York.

NEWPORT, Dec. 13.—Arr. schooner Edward Everett, Quinn, Baltimore for Providence.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—The U. S. mail steamship Nashville, Capt. Murray, from New-York, arr. here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Arr., 12th, ship Silas Wright, bark Elbe, and brig Kossuth, all from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Arctic arr. last night from Liverpool, sld. from thence Nov. 13, and has 79 passengers. Reports came to anchor 11th inst., at 6 P. M., off the Bar. Dec. 2, at 6 P. M., lat. 45 40, lon. 46 10, spoke ship Niagara, from New-York (or New-Orleans) for Liverpool. Dec. 5, Joshua Geo. Porter, of Eng., fell from the crossjack yard overboard and was drowned.

The schr. Sarah D. Sparks arr. yesterday from St. Domingo City, reports: Died at Miragone, 25th ult., of fever, Joseph Plaskitt, seaman, of Virginia. Called in at Inagua Nov. 28 and brings home 4 seamen of brig Belle Flower, of Pellston, Capt. Lee, which vessel was wrecked on Mayaguana on Nov. 3, on her passage hence to Aspinwall. Left at Miragone brig May Queen, Williams, from Port-au-Prince for Philadelphia in a few days. Schr. Central America, Collier, for Boston, do.

The steamship Fulton, of the Havre and Southampton line, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, went down the Bay, this morning, on a trial trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The ship Daring has damaged considerable cargo. The captain reports that he experienced terrible weather off Cape Horn, and the ship laid with her rail under water and leaked in the upper works; her bottom is tight. The ship Teriese sailed from Calcutta on the 16th having repaired damages sustained by collision with ship Peru. The B. F. Hoxie is ready to sail for New-York with a full cargo. The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Gate reports bad weather from Panama up; a heavy sea broke in one of the side lights amidships, and before it could be stopped damaged some packages.

BARNEGAT, Dec. 11.—The schr. Joseph H. Risley, from Philadelphia for New-York, previously reported ashore S. of Barnegat Inlet, has bilged, and will be a total loss. The owner sold her hull yesterday for $14. The coal that is in the vessel is covered with two to three feet of water.

TOBASCO, Nov. 20.—In port, brig Minititlan, for New-Orleans, in a few days.

Advices from Key West give nothing satisfactory as to the condition of the ship or bark "Juliet" or "Julia." The wreckers were otherwise employed.

The ship Silas Holmes, from New-York, went ashore on the 3d; relief was afforded, but she was wrecked again on the 9th, and it was thought was in a dangerous condition.

The ship Elizabeth Allen, from New-Orleans, was ashore, and had bilged and filled.

The bark Mary Coe and brig South's cargoes were being saved.

Spoken, &c.

Margaretta—ship, (Br.,) bd. to Philadelphia, Dec. 6, lat. 37 15, lon. 74 25.

Roseneath—schr., from New-Orleans for Boston, Dec. 8, lat. 28 11, lon. 79 50.

T. M. Roberts—brig, from Havana for New-York, Dec. 7, lat. 31, lon. 79 41.

Tuspan—schr., (Fr.,) from Cape Haytien for New-York, Dec. 5, lat. 32 40, lon. 71 40.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Cincinnati, Nov. 22, 1859.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company, held this day, a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock was declared out of the earnings of the Company for the six months ending 30th inst., payable at this office on and after Dec. 5, prox. Eastern stockholders who desire payment in New-York funds will be so paid on and after 26th December.
D. G. A. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.